

KING OF GREECE ABDICATES

RED CROSS TO RAISE FUND OF \$100,000,000

Teams to Start Out Monday Morn-
ing in Big Drive for Relief
Money

**NECESSITY GREATEST IN
HISTORY OF AMERICA**

**Executive Holds Enthusiastic
Meeting to Plan Seven Day
Campaign**

Next week will witness a big drive for the Red Cross war relief fund. This is not to be confused with the membership campaign in progress for some time past. Money raised by that means goes to the general Red Cross work, a major portion of which just now happens to be war relief work also.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the executive committee of the Bismarck chapter of the Red Cross it was decided to name teams and devote all of Red Cross week, June 18-25, to raising Burlington county's quota of the \$100,000,000 the society proposes to secure during the week specifically for war relief work. This money is to go directly to Washington and will be subject to the order of the secretary of the treasury.

Disbursed by Government.

All accounts will be disbursed through the federal officials and audited by representatives of the war department.

President Wilson some time ago issued a proclamation setting aside next week as Red Cross week. This was published in The Tribune at the time.

Don't wait until the teams call upon you. Send your remittances to H. P. Goddard, chairman of the finance committee, and mark it Red Cross relief fund. Remittances can be sent also to Mrs. F. L. Conklin, secretary of the Red Cross chapter, or left with Geo. N. Keniston, secretary of the Commercial club.

Need of Pressing.

The need is pressing. United States is engaged in the greatest war of history, placing demands upon the Red Cross society never before known.

It seems necessary to explain the position of the Red Cross society. This is the official relief organization of United States. Its funds are controlled by the federal government. The money is disbursed under government supervision.

Don't confuse this campaign with the one for memberships which go toward the general work of the Red Cross society.

This campaign is an intensive one of seven days' duration to raise a war relief fund of \$100,000,000, the greatest project the Red Cross society has ever launched.

Every man, woman and child in Burlington county is asked to contribute something to this fund. The campaign is not confined to Bismarck alone, but will reach out to every nook and corner of the county.

The press of the county is asked to co-operate in this campaign by calling attention to the \$100,000,000 war relief fund.

It is suggested that churches make next Sunday Red Cross day.

At the meeting last evening the executive board appointed the following finance committee: H. P. Goddard, chairman; G. N. Dunham, H. H. Steele and R. C. Battey.

Liner Sunk by German Sub; 190 Are Lost

French Steamer Sequana With
550 on Board Torpedoed in
Atlantic

**GROSS TONNAGE 5,587;
OWNED BY FRENCH**

Paris, June 13.—The South Atlantic liner Sequana, with 550 passengers on board, has been torpedoed and sunk with the loss of 190 men. The Sequana was sunk in the Atlantic.

The Sequana, formerly the City of Corinth, was owned by the South Atlantic Navigation company in Paris. Her gross tonnage was 5,587. She was built in Belfast in 1915.

ANGLIAN TORPEDOED.

Boston, June 13.—The Leyland liner Anglian, which left Boston May 30, for Liverpool, has been torpedoed and sunk, according to cable advices received here today.

It is reported the crew has been saved, although officers of the Leyland said they had no information regarding the attack or where the Anglian was sunk. The ship and cargo were valued at \$2,000,000.

PERSHING IN FRANCE FOR CONFERENCE

Enthusiastic Reception by Allies
As American Commission
Arrives at Boulogne

CROWDS THROG ROUTE OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS

Paris, June 13.—General John Pershing landed at Boulogne this morning and will arrive in Paris tonight. He was met by General Pelletier, representing the French government, and general headquarters staff of the French army.

Military Honors.

British soldiers and machines along the quay rendered military honors as the vessels flying the Stars and Stripes, preceded by destroyers and accompanied by hydroplanes steamed up the channel. Military bands played the Star Spangled Banner and the Marseillaise as General Pershing and his party boarded the boat to welcome the American commission.

Great Enthusiasm.

Boulogne, June 13.—The channel steamer Vivivita, with Major General Pershing and staff on board, was welcomed with cheers from French sailors and soldiers on shore, to which the British troops replied.

The American officers reviewed the French and then motored for a ride around the city. All along the route they were followed by crowds of people, who greeted General Pershing with the greatest enthusiasm.

\$1,646,000,000 of Liberty Loan Raised

New York, June 13.—Liberty loan subscriptions aggregated \$1,646,000,000 at 11 o'clock today, according to the total tabulated subscriptions as recorded in the treasury department at Washington. It was announced by the executive committee today. This total, it was stated, included all the federal reserve districts, with the exception of Dallas, Texas, and San Francisco.

The First National bank of New York made application for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, now aggregating \$100,000,000, for itself and customers. It was announced today this is the largest subscription from one source yet.

It was also announced the total subscriptions in the New York federal reserve district had reached \$748,000,000. It was said that the amount given as the total for the country represents actual subscriptions, but owing to the enormous task of receiving and tabulating figures, the treasury department is more than 24 hours behind in its work.

The comptroller of the currency announced today that the national banks could reasonably subscribe on their own account to six per cent of their total resources, and declares that after July 1 a "roll of honor" would be published of all national banks whose subscriptions amount to five per cent or more of their resources.

Russian Mission Lands in West

Washington June 13.—The Russian mission to the United States, headed by Boris A. Bakmeteff, as special ambassador, has landed at a Pacific port. The party, consisting of about 40 members, will stop first at Seattle, Wash., and proceed at once to Washington, D. C.

TOWNLEY JAMS THROUGH FIXED RESOLUTIONS

Czar Gives Stark County People
Taste of Secret Caucus Meth-
ods Used Here

GOVERNOR PLAYS FRIDAY TO LEAGUE CZAR'S CRUSOE

Chief Executive Talks for "Scrap
of Paper" Before Packed
League Meeting

Dickinson, N. D., June 13.—A taste of secret caucus methods as employed by Czar Townley at Bismarck last winter was given Stark county yesterday, when, at a so-called "League mass meeting," packed for this express purpose, President Townley, aided and abetted by his man Friday, Governor Lynn J. Frazier, rammed through a set of resolutions purporting to represent the sentiment of Stark county farmers and calling upon "President" Wilson to remove Chairman John H. Rich and Governor Theodore Wold of the Ninth federal reserve bank, and to appoint in their places someone who is friendly to the "farmers," i. e., Townley, Bowen, Thomason and brother socialists.

The last week has been a disagreeable one for the Kaiser. His bad times opened at Grand Forks, when he was forced to acknowledge that he had maligned Jerry Bacon following his abasement with a complete apology. Then came Theodore Wold's charges not against the farmers, as Townley would have them believe, but against Townley and Townleyism. Desperate measures were needed, and Townley was not slow in supplying them.

One paragraph of the resolutions is sufficient:

"Whereas, the farmers are supporting the government, having borrowed money at high rate of interest to purchase seed at the gamblers' and speculators' prices, in order to increase the acreage and assist their nation; and whereas the federal reserve bank at Minneapolis under the management of Chairman John H. Rich and Governor Theodore Wold, has never given the assistance to the Equity Co-operative exchange, to farmers' elevators and other farmers' enterprises," etc., therefore they are forced to the conclusion that John H. Rich and Governor Theodore Wold are not serving the best interests of this nation, and the president is respectfully petitioned to remove them.

150 Farmers Out.

The resolutions, all nicely typed, were abruptly introduced at the close of the meeting by Organizer A. E. Bowen, who rattled through the lingo in his best clerk of the house style. Everyone was preparing to leave and there was much confusion when a rising vote was taken on the adoption of the resolutions. There were probably 150 farmers, league members only, present, and a majority of these stood up. Not a single Dickinson resident stood, and the vote by which the resolutions were adopted is not regarded as conclusive or representative.

The league membership in Stark county is scattering and so small that the influence of the organization is negligible.

Dickinson is much incensed over the league's action in sending out these resolutions as representing the sentiment in Stark county. Realizing the temper here was not favorable to anarchy and socialism, Frazier, Bowen, Thomason and Townley in their talks were milder than elsewhere.

Issue of "High" And "Low" Church Is Compromised

St. Paul, Minn., June 13.—The moot question of "high" and "low" church ceremonies, which was one of the causes of the separation of the Norwegian Lutheran church, was settled today, when the convention of the New Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, the united body, decided that presidents of various districts should conform to local customs as to ceremonies and vestments.

THREE BILLION WAR BUDGET IS PASSED

Washington, June 13.—Accepting the house compromise for acquisition of the Jamestown exposition site as a naval base, the senate finally acted the \$3,281,000,000 war budget bill, and sent it to the president.

ITALIAN MISSION VISITS GEORGIA

Atlanta, Ga., June 13.—The Italian mission reached Atlanta today on its first stop of the tour. In the absence of the Prince of Udine, who was detained in Washington by illness, the party was headed by Enrico Arlotto, a member of the Italian cabinet.

CONSTANTINE'S CAREER STORMY BUT VERY BRIEF

Once Hero of Nation Loses Pop-
ularity in the Present
Crisis.

PRO-GERMAN SENTIMENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR FALL

Entente Nations Satisfied at
Withdrawal of Monarch From
Affairs of Levant

CAUSES SATISFACTION.

Paris, June 13.—The vigor with which the French senator, Jonnart, on a special mission to Athens for the entente has begun the difficult task of settling the Greek problem, has caused the liveliest satisfaction here. Before he sailed, several days ago, Senator Jonnart was told to act as he deemed best.

Sensor Jonnart's high character and ability lead the French to expect prompt action, but that he should have achieved the stunning block of the entente in the Levant came as the most agreeable surprise.

Former King Constantine and the other members of the Greek royal family are still in Athens. It is reported here, and King Constantine refuses to leave.

(By Associated Press.)

The reign of Constantine I as king of the Hellenes was brief, dating only from March 18, 1913, when his father, George I, was assassinated in Saloniki.

Brief as the reign was, Constantine had enjoyed prior to the beginning of the great war in 1914 a period of remarkable popularity and had increased the territory of the Greek monarchy by over 50 per cent. His attitude of opposition toward the Entente powers when their troops occupied part of Greek territory in the Macedonian campaign against the "Tentonic" allies, however, brought him into conflict with the statesmen of Greece and resulted in the establishment of a provisional government headed by Eleftherios Venizelos, whom the king had driven from the post of premier.

Accused of Being Pro-German.

Throughout a long series of negotiations and conflict with the Entente commanders, Constantine was often accused of being pro-German in sympathies, largely, it was charged, as a result of the influence of Queen Sophia, sister of the German emperor, whom he married in 1893. Constantine declared throughout that he desired only to maintain neutrality and that he was actuated not by pro-German sympathies, but by considerations of the welfare of the Greeks.

Born on August 3, 1868, Constantine was educated largely by private tutors from Leipzig, which was said to have stamped upon him a permanent German influence. His military education was furthered by attendance at maneuvers in Germany.

One interesting chapter of Constantine's life is the way in which he became the people's idol. After having been dismissed as commander of the Greek army in 1909 because of popular clamor, Constantine, then crown prince, decided to accept a command in the Russian army, but the opposition to him at home lost its rancor and he was restored to his former dignities.

National Hero.

He finally became a national hero in the Balkan war of 1912, when he led an army of 10,000 Greeks to the capture of Saloniki, raising 30,000 Turks to lay down their arms. His popularity was such, as a result of this feat, that Greeks in America raised several thousand dollars with which to purchase a gift sword, inscribed "To Constantine, the Liberator."

When Constantine came to the throne it was said he aimed to restore the former grandeur of the ancient Hellenic empire and that he was a believer in the old national prophecy that under the reign of a Constantine and a Sophia the Eastern empire would be called into life again and the cross restored on St. Sophia at Constantinople in place of the crescent.

Acquired Territory.

By the peace treaties signed after the Balkan wars Greece added a considerable stretch of Turkish territory to her domain and in December, 1913, the long desired annexation of the island of Crete was carried out. King Constantine hoisting the Hellenic flag over the fort.

With the entrance of Turkey into the European war the question of the intervention of Greece soon came to be seriously considered, but King Constantine insisted upon strict neutrality. The cabinet headed by Premier Venizelos, which was for war on the side of the Allies finally tendered its resignation. The Greek attitude, at least so far as the war party was concerned was largely to the effect that if Greece had no hand in the war her interests might suffer when peace was arranged.

Party of Teddy and Bob La Pollette Calls District Con- vention at Fargo

Fargo, N. D., June 13.—Indications that the Progressive Republican league is not dead insofar as the First district is concerned and that it plans to enter the congressional fight in that district are found in a call for a meeting to be held June 19 at Fargo. "This has been done," says H. N. Hucker, national committeeman, "at the request of the members living in the first congressional district. The object of the meeting is to discuss the congressional situation in the First district."

(Continued on Page Three)

Nicholas Kept Greece From Joining Allies; Stood by Constantine



Former King Constantine

NO REGRET IN LONDON.

London, June 13.—The abdication of King Constantine of Greece will cause no regret here. In the days before the war he frequently visited English resorts and was a popular figure here, but his actions since the war began, which had been interpreted as strongly pro-German, lost him almost all his friends. For many months there has been a strong party in and out of parliament which demanded that vigorous measures be taken to curb his anti-entente attitude.

The Greek ministry announced at noon that an accident had happened in one of the principal automobile factories now making munitions. A large number of wounded had been taken to the hospital. The ruins of the factory were being searched. No definite information had been obtained as to the dead and wounded.

Three Sentenced Who Resisted Registration

New York, June 13.—Louis Kramer, self-confessed anarchist, was today sentenced to two years in Atlanta prison and a fine of \$10,000 for conspiracy to distribute anti-conscription literature. He also received a sentence of a year for failing to register.

Morris Hooker, convicted with Kramer on the conspiracy charge, was sentenced to one year and one month at Atlanta. When sentence was pronounced there was loud applause from spectators in the court room, which officers were unable to suppress.

A penitentiary sentence of 11 months and 29 days for not registering under the draft law was imposed by Judge Chatfield in Brooklyn on Herman P. Levine, school teacher and college graduate.

Find Numerous Excuses for Not Going to Front

Imagination of Registrants Taxed
to Discover Reasons for
Avoiding Service

Fargo, N. D., June 13.—When it comes to finding reasons for not going to war, in other words claiming exemption from the army draft, certain North Dakotans must be given credit for originality. Reports from over the state indicate that some of the excuses given were the result of careful thought and study.

For instance there was a man in Fargo who insisted that he could not go to war because he had planted a war garden and no one could tend it but himself. Questioned he admitted the garden contained only a few stalks of beans and some radishes and onions.

Then there was the fellow who claimed exemption because he was engaged to a girl who was a conscientious objector and inasmuch as he was to be her better half," he said, it did not seem right for him to go to war without her.

There were several men who asked to be excused because they belonged to a church which frowned upon war. Asked to what church they belonged they were puzzled for an answer—and finally admitted they belonged to no church.

One fellow it is said, boldly told the registrars that he would register but there was not much use, for he had just been dismissed from the army because of his health. Upon questioning it was discovered the "army" to which he belonged was the Salvation Army.

Blood makes me sick, asserted one man who evidently had visions of gory combat on the battle front. "My trigger finger is numb," stated another who apparently wished to evade the first line trenches. Several men requested that they be placed in the quartermaster's department believing no doubt that even from 42-centimeter guns the men who ration the army are comparatively safe.

And then there was the wholly original man whose claim for exemption was that he was "the only barber in town."

PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE TO ENTER FIGHT

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Former Queen Sophia

THREE SENTENCED WHO RESISTED REGISTRATION

Anarchist Given Two Years in
Federal Penitentiary at
Atlanta

SCHOOL TEACHER SENT UP FOR ELEVEN MONTHS

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GENERAL LULL IS REPORTED ON ALL FRONTS

Small Operation Noted in Official
Statements of Various Na-
tions

TRENCH RAIDS AND SMALL MANEUVERS

German War Office Contend Allied
Drive Repulsed in Vicinity
of Messines

Paris, June 13.—The official French statement reads:

"There was moderate activity by both armies over the greater part of the front. In the course of raids on German trenches near the Butte de Mesnil and in the region of Haute Chevauchee we effected considerable destruction and brought back 10 prisoners."

"A German aeroplane was brought down in Lorraine by our special guns, and the two aviators were made prisoners."

"Belgian communication: 'Monday night a partial attack on one of our advanced trenches south of Dixmude was repulsed. Today the usual artillery actions occurred, especially in the sector of Steenstraete and Het Sas. One of our pursuit aeroplanes brought down a German machine near Beers.'

"Eastern theater: On the right bank of the Vardar we repulsed several enemy surprise attacks. At the Cerna bend there was artillery fighting in which we set fire to an enemy battery."

"British aeroplanes bombarded 'Petrenik. In an aerial engagement an enemy aeroplane was compelled to make a landing."

"The troops charged with control of the harvests in Thessaly have penetrated that province without difficulty as far as the region of El Asona."

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Austrians Abuse Serbs Says Report

Paris, June 13.—The minister of Serbism in Paris, M. Jonkhoff, communicates to the Associated Press an official statement of the mistreatment of soldiers and civilians of Serbia imprisoned and interned in Austria and Hungary. It says:

"Soldiers and civilians are huddled in wooden barracks in unhealthy marshy districts along the banks of the Danube. They sleep on the bare floors with no bedding but a thin litter of straw and with only old blankets for covering, while the roof and sides of the barracks afford but little shelter."

"Their nourishment consists of fodder and a quarter of a loaf of bread made with musty corn meal and wild chestnuts. None of these prisoners or interned civilians have had any meat for several months, although they are forced to hard labor under the guard of soldiers who beat them with the butt end of their rifle. They tie them to posts or suspend them for hours for slight infractions of rules."

"In Austria-Hungary 60,000 Serbian soldiers died during the typhus epidemic."

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

VETERAN WARNS STATE AGAINST '17 COPPERHEAD

Prototype of "Northern Rebel"
of '61 Is at Work in North
Dakota Today
MAY BE RESPONSIBLE
FOR BLOOD AND STRIFE

Casselton, N. D., June 13.—James-town was today picked by the North Dakota commandery, Grand Army of the Republic as the place for the 1918 engagement.

New officers were named as follows: Commander, C. J. Schmitt, Jamestown; senior vice commander, James McGurran, Casselton; junior vice commander, A. J. Pierce, Grand Forks; chaplain, Robert Kee, Sanborn; medical director, Dr. H. J. Rowe, Casselton; delegates, A. J. Batchelor, Valley City, and James McGurran, Devils Lake.

Campfire Great Success.

The annual campfire staged last evening was a tremendous success. J. P. Callahan, speaking to the Civil war veterans, called their attention to the destructive work of the "copperheads" of the Civil war. "Today, the bones of many of your comrades lie beneath the hills of Pennsylvania and Virginia because the copperheads at home, the disloyal men who stayed behind, hampered the government in its prosecution of the war, therefore unnecessarily extending its duration. Today, I am sorry to say, we have disloyal men right here in our own state, doing much the same things as did the Civil war copperheads," said the speaker.

CONSTANTINE'S CAREER STORMY BUT VERY BRIEF

Continued from page 1.

The Dardanelles would dangerously weaken Greece's defense on the Bulgarian front.

Queen Sophia was regarded as bitterly opposed to Greece joining the war on the Entente side and it was reported that she had threatened to leave Greece if that event transpired.

Attitude Toward Serbia. Much criticism was directed against Constantine because of the complaint that he failed to fulfill the terms of the treaty between Greece and Serbia under which Greece was committed to ally herself with Serbia if that country were attacked by another power. When Austria invaded Serbia Constantine asserted that the treaty applied only to an attack by another Balkan nation.

Another act which aroused a storm of criticism was the yielding by Greek troops to Bulgarian invaders of several Greek forts and the surrender of a large number of Greek soldiers to the Tuetonic forces which were invading Macedonia.

The occupation by the troops of the Entente powers, a part of Macedonia and the seizure of Salonika as their base involved King Constantine in a long series of clashes with the Entente commanders during which he was accused of evasion and attempting to gain time in the hope that Germany would assemble on the Macedonian front sufficient troops to overwhelm the Entente forces. It was charged that the king and his government laid a trap for the Entente troops which occupied a part of Athens, to enforce a demand for a surrender of ten batteries of Greek artillery, to compensate for the surrender of Greek guns to the Teutonic allies. Greek reserves fired upon the French and British forces, but the king was reported to have ordered the firing stopped after about 200 casualties. Six batteries of mountain guns were given up to the Allies and the king reached a temporary understanding with the Entente commander.

Growing in Strength. Meantime the provisional government, headed by Venizelos, had been growing in strength and had obtained the recognition of the Entente powers. The provisional army occupied Katerina, near Salonika, and Venizelos continued his agitation against Constantine, declaring the king a victim of bad counsel, had led the Greek people to the bank of a precipice by an alliance with their hereditary enemies and by violation of the constitution in dissolving the Greek parliament, and brought the contempt of the world upon Greece.

In order to enforce their demands the Entente powers laid an embargo upon the supplies for Greece, which fanned the flame of discontent. Constantine was denounced by people of Crete and Lemnos, who accused him of treachery and demanded his dethronement.

Constantine, however, asserted that England and France had roused the resentment of the Greeks and alienated their sympathy by interfering in Greek politics. He protested against the Entente occupation of Greek territory, asserted that his endeavors were to maintain Greek neutrality, and predicted that, if the country went to war against Germany it would share the fate of Rumania.

A crisis in Constantine's fate arose in the latter part of April, 1917, when it was announced that he had served an ultimatum on the Entente powers, demanding a guarantee against French invasion and that he be permitted to retain his throne. He offered, if this was done to form a cabinet agreeable to the Entente. His attitude was regarded as threatening war upon the Entente forces, unless his demands were granted.

The Royal Family of Greece



Standing, King Constantine, with Princess Irene and Crown Prince George; seated, Queen Sophia, Princess Helen and Prince Alexander; below, Prince Paul.

Cool Weather And Big Wind No Damage

Conditions in North Dakota Not
Exceptional—States to South
Hard Hit

WYOMING HAS LOWEST JUNE TEMPERATURES

The cool weather and high winds of the last 24 hours have been unusual and unpleasant but not an exception for North Dakota, and no damage has been done, reports the state office of the United States weather bureau. The lowest temperature locally last night was 48. At Laramie 33 was reported, and Fessenden came within a degree of that low limit. The wind reached a maximum velocity of 42 miles here today. It will be cooler tonight, but no frost is predicted.

Wyoming and Colorado last night experienced their lowest June temperatures. At Lander, Wyo., 28 degrees, with killing frost, is reported. At Medina, Utah, the mercury went down to 30.

K OF "OR" DELAYS CASE More Than Two Years Taken to Decide Case Involving Damages for Death of Policeman.

Portland, Ore.—It required two years, five months and fourteen days for the courts of Oregon to determine that Traffic Policeman White of this city was killed while on duty through the carelessness of a truck driver and that the widow is entitled to \$6,000 damages. It is the case that was commented on in many parts of the United States on account of the now notorious "and or" decision by the Oregon courts.

Because she denied that her husband "carelessly AND negligently" stepped backward into the path of the truck, the widow lost the case on her first appeal to the supreme court. The high court held that she should have used the words "carelessly OR negligently."

In its final decision the supreme court says:

"Indeed it is difficult to see how the jury could have found otherwise from the evidence."

The first jury in the county court awarded the widow \$7,500 damages. When the case was retried the second jury awarded her \$6,000, and this was sustained by the recent decision of the supreme court.

BIG CROPS FOR NEW YORK

Western Portion of State Gives Promise of Big Yield of Potatoes and Small Truck.

Buffalo, N. Y.—An early census in the western New York agricultural districts shows there will be harvested over 100,000 bushels of potatoes more than in any recent year. This is the result of an organized effort to stimulate general crop production in larger quantities than ever. Indications are that the Niagara fruit belt will register a tremendous yield this year. Small truck is being raised in heretofore unheard of quantities. The great Chautauqua grape belt is expected to register another million-dollar crop, with grape juice and wine companies already contracting for larger than usual tonnages of grapes.

Early in the spring a great labor shortage loomed up, but this has been overcome in a measure by the farm-cadet movement, which sent hundreds of boys into the rural districts.

TO OPEN LATER University Will Give Students Chance at Harvest

Grand Forks, N. D., June 13.—The University will open this fall October 10, two weeks later than usual, in order that students and faculty members may be free to assist in the harvest.

URGE FEDERAL DISTRIBUTION OF NEWS PRINT

Washington, June 13.—Pooling of newsprint paper production and importation, under a government agency for distribution to publishers at a price providing a fair profit for manufacturers was recommended today by the federal trade commission. The commission suggested that the government seek to induce Canadian authorities to co-operate with the American pool.

In a letter transmitting the report to the senate, which ordered the investigation, the committee advises emergency legislation to make its recommendations effective. It declares that if the 1916 consumption of one million seven hundred seventy-five thousand tons of print paper is equalled this year the cost to consumers will be \$195,000,000, an increase of \$35,000,000 or 50 per cent over 1916, and that one-half of this increase represents additional profits to manufacturers.

The voluntary agreement arranged with manufacturers several months ago for distribution of paper at moderate prices was abandoned, the commission said, and the plans failed because no government enforcement existed. The situation is serious and likely to reach a panic state in a few months because of lack of sufficient competition among producers.

STARK COUNTY IN BOOSTING TOTALS IN REGISTRATION

North Dakota's registration total, completed today by reports from Stark county, went just seven names over Adjutant General Tharalson's final estimate of 87,000, and fell 12,000 short of federal census estimate. Discrepancy accounted for in part by the fact that 3,000 men have enlisted in the federal service, and probably a thousand more national guardsmen have taken the federal oath, exempting them from registration. There are 57,000 citizens and friendly aliens, 88 neighbors, 7,200 aliens, and 615 alien enemies. Exemptions are cited by 23,900 citizens and friendly aliens, and 27,190 none.

Mexicans Fired Upon by Patrol

El Paso, Texas, June 13.—A motorcycle machine gun company and crew in motor trucks were sent from Ft. Bliss to Ysleta, 13 miles east, where, it was reported, 40 Mexicans attempted to ford the Rio Grande. The Mexicans were fired on by the cavalry patrol, but no report of killed or wounded has been received here.

Two American cavalrymen held the fort last night against 25 mounted Mexicans who attempted to raid Ysleta, driving them back into Mexico, after a third had come to their assistance. The Mexicans charged across the Rio Grande, and opened fire on the two patrols, who dismounted, found cover, and drove the Mexicans back. One of the troops said he saw a man drop from his saddle, but nobody could be found.

Troops were sent from El Paso and Ft. Bliss, but the Mexicans did not return. They are believed to be a gang of outlaws who had their rendezvous at San Lorenzo, opposite Ysleta.

Gives England Only Two Months

Copenhagen, June 13.—England is given less than two more months of life by Herr von Haeften, conservative leader in the Reichstag. In a speech he quoted a German admiral as saying: "We are certain that in two months the condition of the English will be such that Great Britain will be finished."

AMERICANS TELL WHY THEY FIGHT

Westerner in the British Army
"Hates" Huns—Maine Boy
Enlists as Duty.

VARIED TYPES WITH SPIRIT

One American Officer Addicted to Drink, Resigns, Enlists as Private and Wins Honors—Graves Fire in Cut German Wires.

By F. A. M'KENZIE
(United Press Correspondent.)
With the British Army in the field, I asked a hard-bitten Westerner what had induced him to join the British ranks. "I always hated 'greasers' (Mexicans) and Huns," he replied. "I can't kill 'greasers' or I'd be hanged. But I jumped at the chance of killing Huns, and I'm right on the job." I asked a second, a quiet-spoken Maine boy, who has won the military medal for gallantry on the field. "I thought from the first that this was a fight in which all ought to take part," he said, "and so I came."

The second is the prevailing type of the Americans who have come here to France. They have thought out the matter, have come to a decision, and have joined up for neither fun, frolic nor adventure. Often enough, they coldly hate and despise the German, and when they let themselves go, their eloquence about the Hun leaves their less nimble-tongued neighbors admiringly envious. "Gee, if I could only talk like that," said one Alberta boy after an ex-Texas cowboy had spoken his mind for five minutes on the Hun as he really is. He never used the same adjective twice, and each adjective was like an added drop of vitriol.

Varied Types in Ranks. They are of varied types. There is, for instance, Lieutenant Larrabee, a West Pointer, who took his course to join as a private. He earned the D. C. M. for special gallantry in rescuing wounded, and had his commission soon after. Shepherds, a noted sniper in one infantry battalion, was in the old days a very well-known Western cowboy-puncher. W. H. Harton, now a Canadian rifleman, was when a member of the National Guard of New York, a champion pistol shot, and one of the competitors for the Echo shield. He was wounded at Zillebeke, Williams of Indiana was a captain in his state militia. He joined the French foreign legion and won the Medaille militaire. Then he was transferred to the Canadians, was wounded and decorated with the British military medal. The story of Rogers, the American boy, who, acting as a runner, was wounded and won the military medal on the Somme, and then was claimed back by the American authorities, is well known. He didn't want to leave and officers and men in his old regiment have nothing but good to say of him.

Here is a record of a different kind, and greatly as it is to the credit of the man, I do not feel that I ought to give his name. A brilliant young officer in the United States army resigned and was given a commission with the Canadians. He occasionally drank too much and as a result was advised to resign. He did so, but immediately re-enlisted as a private. "If I can't keep sober as an officer, I'll have to when in the ranks," he said.

He was sent to the front, where he soon made a fresh record, this time for gallantry. He was attached to the machine-gun corps and won promotion to sergeant and the military medal. After one heavy fight, in which he stood out as a born leader, he was offered another commission, which he accepted. His old weakness had been conquered. When there's a bit of drinking he is the man for it. Everyone admires and likes him. "I'd rather had a man who'd tripped up and recovered than one who hadn't enough blood in his veins to feel the force of temptation," said one experienced general to me. "I've no use for the second kind."

Braves Fire, Cut German Wires.

Sergeant Martin is another American who won a D. C. M. At the fight for Observatory ridge there was a great deal of wire obstructing our advance. The whole front was swept by shell fire, machine guns and snipers. It seemed certain death to go out. Martin crept from our trenches in broad daylight, stealthily approached the German wire, cut quite a quantity and returned. Incidentally, he was wounded. "He showed a very fine example as a soldier," say his superiors.

Private G. Sale, another young American, won a military medal in the same advance. Although wounded, he insisted on going back into the firing line as soon as his wounds were dressed, carrying a load of grenades with him. He was then wounded a second time. Lieut. J. L. Macfarlane of San Francisco was machine-gun officer for a battalion of pioneers. He had earned his promotion from the ranks. He died at Marple cove.

Income Largely Increased by Tips.

New York.—Tips for complying with requests to play patriotic airs caused a large increase in the income of George Berter orchestra conductor at a popular restaurant, since the United States entered the war. Testimony in a separation suit brought by Mrs. Berter showed that the orchestra leader's income was \$34 a week, about one-half of which represents tips.

"THE BIG SISTER."

Maie Murray, who is being starred by the Famous Players in "The Big Sister," had a narrow escape during the filming of the scene in which her small brother, Jimmy, is injured by a motor car. Director John B. O'Brien had worked out the scene so that

Paramount Pictures
Offer
The Celebrated Broadway Favorite

MAE MURRAY
—IN—
THE BIG SISTER
A thrilling page from the Life of the Underworld.

COMING
Marguerite Clark in
"SILKS and SATINS"

BISMARCK
THEATRE

there would be no real danger for either the star or the boy who played Jimmy, though the illusion of the accident was perfect. But when she saw the car bearing down upon her, Miss Murray became confused and jumped the wrong way. It was only by swinging his car into a hedge that the chauffeur avoided striking Maie Murray. "The Big Sister" is the Paramount picture at the Bismarck theater.

BISMARCK SCOUTS MEETING SUCCESS IN BOND CAMPAIGN

Boys Selling Many Liberty Loan "Baby" Issues on Installment Plan

Bismarck Boy Scouts who on Monday entered upon a four days' house to house canvass for the sale of Liberty Loan bonds are reporting success. "Have you bought a bond?" is the universal greeting in the capital city this week. Bismarck is only a few thousand dollars short of its quota, and the youngsters are determined that the capital city shall toe the mark.

"Baby Bonds" are being sold to those who prefer this arrangement on an installment basis. The purchaser paying \$1 down; \$3 on June 28; \$10 July 30; \$15 August 15 and \$15 August 30. Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent will be paid from June 15, the date of the Liberty loan issue. Every Boy Scout troop in the city is engaged in the campaign, and not a single family is being overlooked.

SPORTSMEN FLOCK TO MINOT FOR TOURNAY

Annual Three-Day Shoot of North Dakota Association Opens Tomorrow Morning

Minot, N. D., June 13.—Sportsmen from all parts of North Dakota are assembling here for the annual tournament of the North Dakota Sportsmen's association, which opens tomorrow for a three days' shoot. Dr. J. R. Pence is manager of the tournament. The association officers are: C. H. Parker, president; A. R. Chezik, vice president; Thomas Porde, treasurer, and Dr. J. R. Pence, secretary. The sportsmen's association, which has a state-wide membership, is doing much for the preservation of prairie chickens and other native game birds.

New Bill to Prohibit Use of Grain for Booze

Washington, June 13.—A new bill to prohibit the manufacture during the war of foodstuffs into distilled spirits and malt liquors was ordered reported today by the senate agricultural committee.

Branches Win When It Comes to Test In Little Muddy

Golva, N. D., June 13.—The automobile is not replacing the broncho in the badlands without an occasional determined stand on the part of the broncho. When C. G. Johnson and family were stuck in the Little Missouri, while endeavoring to "ford" the stream it was a team of trusty bronchos which pulled the car out and in doing so they kicked the machine into a cocked hat and compelled Johnson to swing into a saddle to complete his journey. When the family waited in the stalled machine until he returned with needed repairs.

FOUNDED ON STABILITY AND
HELPFUL SERVICE

Aware that the greatest inducement any bank can make for patronage must be based on Stability and helpful Service—the Capital Security Bank will offer both.

The men back of the bank are prominent local farmers and business men and the officers are men of exceptional banking ability, experience and sound judgment.

This is the guarantee of safe progressive banking methods we will employ in the service of this community.

Your account will receive welcome attention from our officers.

Capital Security Bank
Capital, \$50,000.00

4 per cent interest on Savings
Compounded Quarterly

1 per cent interest on Certificates of Deposit, Six or Twelve Months.

OFFICERS.

Krist Kjelstrup, Pres.
C. W. McGray, Vice-Pres.
Henry E. Cees, Cashier.
C. S. Sampson, Asst. Cashier.
W. J. Wimmer, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

R. C. Battey
J. A. Hyland
Krist Kjelstrup
C. W. McGray
N. E. Rulien.

"I DON'T WANT TO SHOOT KIN," EXEMPTION PLEA

McIntosh Old-Country Germans
State Reasons Which Recall
Civil War Draft

Ashley, N. D., June 13.—"I don't want to shoot my relatives" is a ground for exemption from select service which frequently appears on registration cards returned to the McIntosh county board here. McIntosh county has a large German population, and many of its prominent residents have come from the old country in recent years.

JAMESTOWN RUNS WELL BEYOND QUOTA OF LOAN

\$85,000 Worth of Bonds Already
Subscribed, \$10,000 in Excess
of Allotment

Jamestown, N. D., June 13.—Jamestown has already subscribed \$85,000 in Liberty Loan bonds, over-subscribing its allotment by \$10,000. In all Stutsman county has absorbed somewhat better than \$160,000, \$25,000 more than it was estimated would be garnered for the patriotic cause in this district.

BURLEIGH FLAX KING THINKS CHANCES GOOD

Declares Soil Is in Much Better
Condition Than Year Ago
at This Time

"Conditions for flax are far superior to those of a year ago at this time," today said J. S. Johnson, who had just finished seeding 2,000 acres, 200 acres to wheat and 1,800 acres to flax.

"When I completed seeding last year, the soil was perfectly dry, and the flax was slow to germinate. This year there is an abundance of moisture, the seed is sprouting promptly, and I look for a record-breaking yield."

North Dakota Boy Breaks Up Strike in Utah Mining Camp

Grand Forks, N. D., June 13.—While strike-breaking is not included in the curriculum of the University, word comes from Utah that Douglas McKay, recent graduate of the college of engineering here, has distinguished himself in that capacity. McKay was chief engineer at a mine where underground employees were endangered by a strike of the surface men. McKay had himself sworn in as a deputy, and at the head of a posse he routed the men from the power house, resumed the operation of the compressor and the pumps which keep air in and water out of the mine, and relieved the miners and trammers who were not in sympathy with the strike.

FLOUR PRICES SOAR.

Minneapolis, June 13.—Best grades of flour advanced 75c a barrel today. Fancy patents were quoted at \$15.50 and first clears at \$13.50.

OFFICES FOR RENT
Second Floor
Bismarck Realty Co.
Bismarck Bank Building

THE TRIBUNE

Entered at the Postoffice, Bismarck, N. D., as Second Class Matter.
 ISSUED EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY
 SUBSCRIPTION RATES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
 Daily, by mail or carrier, per month \$ 50
 Daily, by mail, one year in North Dakota 4 00
 Daily, by mail in North Dakota, three months 1 25
 Daily, by mail outside of North Dakota, one year 5 00
 Daily, by mail outside of North Dakota, three months 1 50
 Weekly, by mail, per year 1 50
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 Member Audit Bureau of Circulation
 THE STATE'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER
 (Established 1872)

WEATHER REPORT

For 24 hours ending at noon June 13:
 Temperature at 7 a. m. 38
 Temperature at noon 39
 Highest yesterday 60
 Lowest yesterday 43
 Lowest last night 43
 Precipitation None
 Highest wind velocity 40-NW

Forecast.

For North Dakota: Fair tonight and Thursday, cooler tonight; fresh westerly winds, diminishing.

Lowest Temperatures

Fargo	42
Williston	40
Grand Forks	42
Pierre	48
S. Paul	54
Winnipeg	48
Helena	38
Chicago	66
Swift Current	36
Kansas City	56
San Francisco	58

ORRIS W. ROBERTS,
 Meteorologist.

SACREDNESS OF AN OATH.

Judge Nuesse by summarily committing witnesses to jail whose testimony changes under peculiar circumstances is wholly justified and prompted by no other desire than to see that justice is done.

It too frequently happens in the Burleigh county district court that witnesses, especially in cases involving violations of the prohibition law, make one affidavit to the states attorney and when called to testify in court change the story completely or deny knowledge of the facts or issues involved.

The procedure taken by Judge Nuesse should arouse some respect for an oath in those who are inclined to handle the truth carelessly. A few hours of meditation behind steel bars often refreshes the memory and increases respect for law and order.

With no intention of prejudicing any pending cases and without complete knowledge of facts involved in them, the Tribune merely desires to commend Judge Nuesse for his vigorous application of a remedy which promises to impress the obligation of an oath upon some people.

This week witnesses the last drive for the Liberty Loan. It is typical of the socialistic predilections of Governor Frazier that he is not spending it to increase the sale in North Dakota. Rather he is being used as the tail to fly Townley's kite.

BEGGING THE ISSUE.

A C Townley, with the facility of a trained demagogue, merely begs the issue when he says that he is not opposed to the Liberty Loan. The whole trend of his speeches is hostile to the government's plan for financing the war. He is trying now to convince the farmers that the indictments against him for seditious utterances in the press of the state involve them, too.

No one questions the patriotism of the farmers of North Dakota. Many of them are purchasing Liberty Bonds, others are enlisting in the army and navy and in other ways are showing a patriotic devotion lacking in the socialistic group now directing the destinies of the Nonpartisan league.

Mr. Townley's statements are designed to arouse apathy toward the measures of the administration, to discourage recruiting and in other ways to prevent the quick dispatch of matters connected with the conduct of the war.

The socialistic orators of the league have toned down their epithets against the government since the press of the state challenged their statements. Mr. Townley even now is hedging trimming his sails as it were evidently under fear that he will be indicted for sedition.

It is not necessary to garble his statements. They are unparliamentary in the extreme. Washington, however, does not need to worry that the drive of this flannelmouth agitator represents the sentiment of the farmers who are busy in the fields, preparing to increase the food production that the forces fighting the battle of democracy may not go hungry.

The American government is extremely lenient in these matters. Townley probably will go unpunished for his sedition. If he persists some steps may be necessary as the war plans of the nation develop.

As long as he can compel Governor Frazier to be harker for his socialistic trouble, Townley will continue his trade against organized government. The day of reckoning, however, may

be nearer at hand than Townley, Bowden, Hinton and others anticipate. It may be necessary to force them to express some allegiance to a flag other than the red emblem of the socialists.

Before the war England had 1,200,000 income taxpayers now she has 2,200,000.

YOUR LOOSE DOLLARS.

In asking you to buy bonds, the government does not want you merely to shift investments. It wants to use your loose dollars—that is, your money which is not working. Many savings banks, building associations, churches, schools and stores have arrangements by which you can subscribe for bonds and pay so much a week until it is all paid for. Generally the weekly payment is 2 per cent of the amount of the bond, that is, \$1 a week on a \$50 bond, \$2 a week on a \$100 bond. These are the dollars Uncle Sam wants.

Get busy at your savings bank or building association and make these loose dollars and \$2 work for Uncle Sam and you.

Uncle Mitchell Pixley writes from Mogadore: "Old Seth Beardsley's got war economy by the whiskers. He don't eat eggs because they might produce chickens and don't eat chickens because they might lay eggs."

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

He was a self-contained man, but he was very lonely. He was saved by his sense of humor, although his face was one of the saddest in the world. He was a man who did not seek to shirk a responsibility. He had to face one of the most gigantic jobs in history and he put it through. He had some good aides, but, in the last analysis, the burden of decision was upon his shoulders, and he did not try to unload upon someone else. When he listened there fell upon his ears the raucous cries of those who were really traitors to the cause and the bitter criticisms of those who were really devoted to the cause, but gave aid and comfort to the enemy by their loud complaints. The lonely man heard it all, sighed, and continued upon the path marked out for himself.

And today we hear the name of Abraham Lincoln with a fervor of love and a hush of reverence such as we accord no one else in our history.

He saved the Union. He held the helm of the ship of state steady in the stream, with humanity and justice as his guiding lights.

We remember only those things. We are likely to forget the abuse heaped upon him, the sneers directed at him. We forget how little help and comfort were vouchsafed him. We blind our eyes to the criticism leveled at cabinet ministers whom today we praise. We overlook the fact that during the war Lincoln was assailed for assuming too much power and too much responsibility.

And today history is repeating itself. As Lincoln did, so Wilson, another lonely man, is doing. He is concentrating himself upon his job. He is doing his best to make democracy safe in the world.

And his contemporary reward is the cheap drivel called "oratory" in congress; the scoldings of newspapers that would rather revile than praise; the snarl of interested politicians and contract grabbers that his cabinet ministers are not up to their jobs.

It is time Americans conked their history. It is time they learned something from what Americans did to Lincoln.

The way to win this war is not to make the path of the President harder, but easier. His is the responsibility, his the great task. And we can all make it lighter and easier to accomplish if we will talk less and serve more.

Blister words will not win this war. Patriotic acts will.

Members of the Nonpartisan league should ponder on the situation and then muzzle Townley and his cohorts.

Typographic error made that New York World cartoon read "Cleaning Out the West," when it should have read, "Cleaning Out the Nest." The World will please consider its apology accepted and hang its proofreader.

TOWNLEY AND BONDS.

A C Townley, whose reputation as a demagogue and politician is well reflected by the court records of Golden Valley county, presumes to tell the farmers how this war should be financed. His opinions may have some weight with the socialists, but when closely scrutinized are inimical to the best interests of the farmers.

A pay as you go policy for this war will bring upon us a commercial stagnation the evil effects of which the farmers cannot escape. Mr. Townley wants the present generation to pay for all the war debt. He would eliminate any obligation from the shoulders of posterity, but take both blood and treasure from a people already heavily burdened.

Where in history was a war ever financed upon a pay as you go policy? What economist is foolish enough to urge such a tax measure? Anyone

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.

WILBUR CLAIMS EXEMPTION

By Allman



who has read history or understands the first rudiments of finance knows that it cannot be done without breaking down the entire business fabric.

Mr. Townley not only wants the government to take all the milk and cream from the farmer's cow, but he wants to give the cow, too. If Mr. Townley's advice were followed, the government would stifle all the means of production by an unbearable tax load.

Since when have bond issues become unpopular with Mr. Townley? House Bill 44, if it had passed, would have saddled a bond issue on North Dakota which even the fourth or fifth generation could not retire. Bonds were very proper in Mr. Townley's estimation when it meant looting the school fund to engage in all sorts of socialistic enterprises which meant political patronage for him.

But when the government proposes a bond issue backed by the vast resources of the United States, an excellent investment for the people, Mr. Townley says the plan is all wrong. He declares all war expense should be met by direct taxation, that posterity should not pay its share—posterity, who, more than anyone else, is to enjoy the fruits of victory.

It was proper in Mr. Townley's judgment to saddle millions of dollars of debt upon the farmers of North Dakota to experiment in socialism, but it is all wrong to float a two-billion bond issue to help fight this war for democracy.

Was there ever more brazen hypocrisy in the history of the state? Mr. Townley's speeches might well have been written at Potsdam. Wilhelmstrasse rejoices, doubtless, as her spies scattered over the nation cite Kaiser Townley as their most ardent advocate.

How long will this enemy of the Republic be allowed to spread the seeds of dissension, treason and sedition?

It is to be hoped that the hearing on the new grain inspection will result in a workable plan. The league has slapped a \$500,000 a year tax upon the backs of the North Dakota farmers. Dr. Ladd has a big job to fix an inspection that will be accepted at the terminal markets.

"If the enemy navy can be induced to show themselves again, we will do the rest," says the Berlin Anzeiger. It must be awfully discouraging for the German navy to go out hunting, day after day, and never find the enemy.

Texas has got far enough along in her wheat harvesting to announce that the crop "exceeds expectations." Another rap on old Mr. Gloom's head.

"The American deputation received a warm reception," says a Petrograd cablegram. We believe it Petrograd is a warm place, just now.

Maybe congress is waiting to see how the war ends, before enacting war legislation.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME.

Whereas, C. W. McGray, J. A. Hyland and C. P. Kjelstrup have filed in this office a copy of their articles of Association and an Organization Certificate, as provided in Sections 3147 and 3148, Chapter 28, Compiled Laws 1913, said chapter being the law governing the organization and management of (State Banks); setting forth all the facts required to be stated in said sections, and have in all respects complied with the requirements of the law governing the organization of (State Banks) as contained in the Chapter hereinbefore referred to;

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Hall, Secretary of State of the State of North Dakota, by virtue and authority of law, do hereby certify that said parties, their associates and successors, have become a body politic and corporate, under the corporate name of "CAPITAL SECURITY BANK" (Bismarck, Burleigh County, North Dakota), and by that name be hereby authorized to commence the business of banking; to adopt and use a corporate seal, to sue and be sued; purchase, hold and convey real and personal property, as provided by said chapter; to have succession for a period of twenty-five years; to make contracts and to have and enjoy all the rights and privileges granted to State Banks under the laws of this State, subject to their Articles of Incorporation, and all legal restrictions and liabilities in relation thereto.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol in the City of Bismarck, this twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1917.

THOMAS HALL,
 Secretary of State
 (6-12, 18, 26; 7-3)

ORGANIZATION CERTIFICATE OF THE CAPITAL SECURITY BANK.

Know all men by these presents, that we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, have this day united ourselves together to form an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the state of North Dakota, and have adopted and executed articles of association, in duplicate for that purpose, and have duly forwarded such articles to the secretary of state of North Dakota; that we do hereby under our hand make and file the following as our certificate of organization:

FIRST.
 The name of said corporation is, Capital Security Bank.

SECOND.
 The place where the business of discount and deposit are to be carried on is Bismarck, North Dakota.

THIRD.
 The amount of the capital stock and the amount into which its shares are to be divided is: Fifty thousand (\$50,000.00) dollars, divided into five hundred (500) shares.

FOURTH.
 The names and residence of the shareholders and the number of shares held by each of them are as follows:

Name	Residence	Number of shares
Krist Kjelstrup	Underwood, N. D.	100
C. W. McGray	Underwood, N. D.	100
Nels E. Rullen	Hoffman, Minn.	100
H. J. Gronberg	Hoffman, Minn.	40
William Schellbach	Hoffman, Minn.	20
N. P. McGregor	Minneapolis, Minn.	20
J. A. Hyland	Bismarck, N. D.	40
C. P. Kjelstrup	Parshall, N. D.	40
A. O. Engle	Parshall, N. D.	40

FIFTH.
 The period at which this corporation shall commence business shall be at the issuance of its charter, and it

shall terminate 25 years from date of its charter.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, each for himself, this 16th day of February, A. D. 1917.

C. W. MCGRAY, (Seal)
 J. A. HYLAND, (Seal)
 C. P. KJELSTRUP, (Seal)
 6-12-18-26-7-3

Prairie Dog Feud.

A curious feud has been noticed in the prairie dog village of the New York Zoological society, but though it has resulted in exciting incidents, the warfare does not seem to have reached a sanguinary stage. The opposing sides are the animals in the northern burrows of the inclosure and a group in hillocks of the southwest portion. Such maneuvers as nervous popping out and drawing back of heads, shaking of black-tipped tails and shrill calls of squinting sentries are conspicuous. The clans finally sallied forth to attack and any adversary sitting up is assaulted and, amid a volley of chattering taunts, is knocked over backward. Retreat is hailed as a decisive defeat. When a dog dives into a burrow his opponent gleefully fills the mouth of the hole with loose earth and vigorously tamps it down by butting with his head. Under the humiliation of his capture, the buried dog does not attempt to dig out for an hour or more.

Dry-Clean Your Curtains.

Everyone likes clean curtains, but it is something of an ordeal frequently to wash and stretch them. The following method of cleansing will keep them fresh without washing for a long time. Rub them in cornmeal, then gently brush and shake them, or let them hang in a brisk wind for a while. You will be delighted to see how clean they will look.

To Clean Cut Glass.

Cut glass should be washed in hot soapuds and left to drain. When the air has dried it, rub briskly with a Turkish towel which leaves no lint and gets down into the cuts better than ordinary toweling.

In Line.

"What sort of a slow curve are you lobbying over there?"
 "We've finished baseball practice for the day," answered the head of the squad. "This is bombing practice, old top."

Drug in the Market.

"I suppose you are rich at last. You used to manufacture a food product."
 "Not a food product—an appetizer. Nobody can afford to have it around now."

For Baby's Hair.

White vaseline rubbed on baby's head is excellent for promoting the growth of the hair.

TAKING CATHARTICS EVERY DAY FOR WEEKS DON'T CURE STOMACH TROUBLE. They do not eliminate the poisonous Bile Accretions from the System. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the only remedy so declares a leading Chicago Doctor.

AMERICA, MY COUNTRY

By JENS K. GRONDAHL

America, my country, I come at thy call,
 I plight thee my truth and I give thee my all.
 In peace or in war I am wed to thy weal,
 I'll carry thy flag through the fire and the steel.
 On sea nor on land shall I suffer disgrace;
 Unsubdued it floats o'er our peace-loving race;
 In reverence I kneel at sweet liberty's shrine,
 America, my country, command, I am thine.

America, my country, brave souls gave thee birth,
 Who yearned for a haven of freedom on earth.
 And when thy dear flag to the winds was unfurled,
 There came to thy shores the oppressed of the world;
 Thy milk and thy honey flow freely for all,
 Who takes of thy bounty shall come at thy call,
 Who quaffs of thy nectar of freedom shall say,
 "America, my country, command, I obey."

America, my country, thy flag I adore,
 It glories in peace but it fears not in war.
 When tyrants would trample its folds in the dust,
 Old Glory, undaunted, is true to its trust;
 Its stars ever twinkle from liberty's dome
 A message of hope to mankind, through the gloom,
 And children of men bless the red, white and blue,
 America, my country, the tried and the true.

America, my country, now come is thy hour—
 The Lord of Hosts recks on thy courage and power;
 Humanity pleads for the strength of thy hand
 Lest liberty perish on sea and on land;
 Thou guardian of freedom, thou keeper of right,
 When liberty bleeds there is task for thy might.
 "Divine right" of kings or our freedom must fall—
 America, my country, I come at thy call.

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WAR LESSONS TO BE APPLIED HERE

Latest Information From the Trenches Will Be Used in Training Draft Army.

TO FOLLOW CANADIAN SYSTEM

New Soldiers in Dominion Are Instructed to the Accompaniment of Actual Shell Fire—Won't Abandon Springfield Rifles.

Washington, D. C.—Soldiering will take on an aspect entirely new to American military science when training of the forces to be assembled under the draft bill begins at the 16 training cantonnements. Careful arrangements made by war department officials provide for the application immediately of every lesson learned from European battlefields, and much of the work to be done will be new even to men recently in army instruction camps.

The army war college has prepared new training manuals based on the latest information from the trenches of the fighting fronts, gathered from many sources. Supplemental regulations will cover even more detailed information brought by the British and French officers here as members of the war missions.

The American training system probably will follow to some extent that used in Canada, where the instructors have made every effort to reproduce as closely as possible conditions at the front. Sections of trenches have been built at the Canadian camps exactly duplicating important parts of the lines in France held by Canadian troops. Training in extending those works and running saps or erecting entanglements has gone on to the accompaniment of actual shell fire so as to harden the nerves of the troops as well as their muscles.

Days of Toll Ahead.
 For each element of the army there are days of endless toll ahead. The signal men, engineers, aviators, balloon men, the men who work the great guns far behind the fighting lines, the personnel of the transport trains and ambulance corps—every cog in the intricate machinery of modern warfare must be taught its place and trained to co-ordinate to form a great fighting machine.

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, said that many problems involved in raising, organizing and training the new army could not be solved until actual cases were presented. He said it now seemed unlikely that the entire 7,000,000 or more men who will be liable for duty in the selective forces could be enrolled, physically examined and otherwise passed upon for exemptions, before the process of calling to the colors began.

Mr. Baker is inclined to favor the jury wheel system of choosing the men to be called first. When any township is called upon for its quota to fill the first 500,000 increment, the names of all of its citizens previously registered for military duty would be placed in the jury wheel and the proper number drawn. Examination of that number then would be carried out and enough additional names drawn to fill up the quota with provision made for exemptions.

Within a month after enactment of the bill the secretary expects to set the registration date for the selective forces. A proclamation will be issued notifying all men affected to appear at the registration places. The election of each community will be used to facilitate registration, and the police forces will be employed to

bring in those who fail to appear voluntarily.

Exemption boards will be localized to the greatest possible extent, as Mr. Baker desires to get the benefit of neighborhood sentiment and neighborhood knowledge in carrying out the work. The importance of a man in his civilian occupation is well known among his neighbors.

Won't Abandon Springfield Rifle.

The department issued a statement to correct the impression that the army Springfield rifle is to be abandoned for the British Enfield. Tentative contracts have been let, however, for enough modified Enfields to arm the second million men. The British type will be re-chambered to use American ammunition, and with the change they will be more powerful guns than those used by the British.

The department announced also that it had ordered two types of heavy field howitzers of foreign design. The largest American gun of the kind now in use is the 6-inch weapon, and both of the new guns are of larger size. The number ordered was not disclosed.

PRESS AGENT FOR DIOCESE

Churches Conclude They Need Live Advertising as Much as Any Business Enterprise.

Denver, Colo.—The dignified Episcopal diocese of Colorado has a press agent.

It has come home to the churches of the diocese that they need live advertising just as much as any business enterprise. Therefore Rev. S. R. Gray, pastor of Emmanuel church and vicar of West Denver, has been named to do the work.

He is not the sort of "director of publicity" that writes reams of copy about the world-at-large, astonishing and amazing attractions of some oil well or gold mine or circus or theatrical performance, but a hustling, live wire writer none the less, who tracks around to the newspaper offices and keeps the special services and other doings of Denver's various Episcopal houses of worship before the public.

ATLANTA BOASTS OF BLUE-EYED SOLDIERS

Atlanta, Ga.—Atlanta is supplying the country with a greater percentage of blue-eyed defenders than any other section of the United States. In other sections of the country gray eyes predominate, but it is stated that at least 90 per cent of Atlanta's recruits for the army and navy have eyes of blue. Military experts state that the southerners are generally keener of sight than their northern countrymen, but not so quick in hearing.

JAPS TO SELL PERRY RELIC

Fort Built to Defy American Commodore Put Up for Sale by Government.

Tokyo.—A relic of the visit of Commodore Matthew Perry of the United States navy, to Japan in 1854, has been put up for sale at auction by the Japanese government. This is one of the island forts in Tokyo bay. Five of these forts were built just off Tokyo during the winter between the first and second visits of President Millard Fillmore's emissary. With these forts the Japanese hoped to be able to defy the "black ships" of the American commodore's squadron. They were never used, however, and are today only pleasing looking dots of green in the blue of the bay. The government has decided to dispose of one of them.

Rich, Spicard's, Often Gail Stones, Coughs and Croup of the Stomach and Bowels, Auto Intoxication, Yellow Jaundice, Appendicitis and other ailments of the digestive system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the only remedy so declares a leading Chicago Doctor.

Is the ideal prescription for Stomach Liver and Intestinal ailments. It has restored millions. One dose will prove that it will help you. Dr. Williams' Wonderful Remedy is for sale by Lombard Drug Company.

SOCIETY

Annual Commencement for Nurses Largely Attended

The auditorium and Sunday school room of the Evangelical church were filled to capacity Tuesday evening for the annual commencement exercises for the graduate nurses of the Bismarck hospital. To a march, played by Alfred Hendrickson and Miss Sigrid Alton, violinists, the eleven graduates, headed by Miss Louise Hoermann, superintendent of the institution, marched to their places in the choir loft. An aisle was formed by the junior class nurses, who later occupied seats reserved for them in the front of the church.

Bishop S. P. Spreng of Naperville, Ill., delivered the principal address and Dr. W. H. Bodenstab, the introductory address. Both spoke of the high place the profession has reached in the world and the great part the nurses are playing in the great world war. Many words of encouragement were given the graduates. Miss Hoermann also made a short talk, emphasizing the importance of the nursing profession to the world, and the girls, whom she has instructed during their course at the close of the address. Miss Hoermann presented the class to Rev. William Suckow, the president of the board, who in turn presented the diplomas.

Rev. Mr. Suckow presided and the invocation was given by Rev. Mr. Bremmer, the new superintendent for

the Bismarck district, who has been in the city since last week, attending the dedication of the new home.

A musical program was presented by Miss Rose Strutz, pianist, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Strutz of the Evangelical church, Miss Alton and Mr. Hendrickson, violinists and Miss Elizabeth Dayliss, soprano. Ben B. Lenhart was the accompanist for the latter and Miss Alton played the violin.

Clusters of red roses showered with ferns banked the choir loft, while Old Glory adorned the back of the pulpit. Ornamenting the wall behind where the graduates were seated was the class motto, "True Service Brings Joy." The background of the motto was white, while the lettering was in red, carrying out the class colors.

Following the exercises, a reception was held in the new nurses home, which was only dedicated Sunday last. Many friends attended the reception. The graduates received in the handsome reception room and refreshments were served in the new dining room.

Following is the class roster: Ingeborg Dolbotten, Anna Frankhauser, Jennie O'Gorman, Edna Jacobson, Julie Johnson, Hattie Juedes, Cora Korn, Marion Macomber, Lydia Neumayer, Anna Rockswold, Esther Spoerl.

Company A Auxiliary Plans Gala Day for Boys at Fort Lincoln

The soldier boys stationed at Fort Lincoln will not be forgotten independence day if he plans of the women of the Auxiliary to Company A are successfully carried out. They are to be given a big feed, such as the women of the capital city are noted for. A special meeting has been called for Saturday afternoon in the Commercial club rooms by the auxiliary, when plans will be completed. The Auxiliary is asking every woman of the city to co-operate and to attend the meeting Saturday.

Women of the cities of the various companies now stationed at the fort will also be asked to contribute. It is the plan of the women to make it the big gala day at the fort.

Eighth Grade Pupils to Compete in Contest

The annual contest for the Judge Walter H. Winchester prize will be held in the Will school Friday afternoon. Nine eighth grade pupils, six from the rural districts and three from the Bismarck schools will compete in the contest, which will be a test in arithmetic.

Three points will be considered in grading the papers: Clearness of expression, showing arithmetical reasoning, accuracy and care in details and neatness. The examination will be in charge of the state department of education.

The following pupils will contest: Rural districts: Hope, Brownell, Wild Rose, Hazel Jones, Pleasant View; Clara Edberg, Wing, Ernest Frick, Croft, Roderick Malone, Pleasant View; Sarah McLean, Hay Creek. Bismarck schools: Mildred Hannan, Alice Morissey and Mary Atkinson.

National Worker Coming. Mrs. Harriet B. Hall, a national W. C. T. U. worker, will address the local branch Friday afternoon at a special meeting to be held with Mrs. J. O. Varney of the Varney apartments on Second street. The meeting will be called at 3 o'clock. All members are asked to attend.

On Extended Motor Trip. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Neff, the former of the high school faculty, who left last Friday on an extended eastern motor trip, have arrived in Kilbourne, Wis., where they will visit for a while with Mrs. Neff's parents. Later they will go to Elkhart, Ind., where they will spend most of the summer vacation with Mr. Neff's parents.

League Elects Officers. At the annual meeting of the Votes for Women's league of Fargo, Mrs. A. E. Beattie was elected president. The other officers are: Vice president, Mrs. O. A. Sand; secretary, Miss Ina Bowers; treasurer, Mrs. J. L. Carter. The meeting was largely attended and plans were made for the year's work. The matter of having a suffrage booth at the state fair was also discussed.

To Sew for Red Cross. The presidents of the four districts of the Ladies' Aid society of the McCabe church have asked the members to meet each afternoon this week to sew Red Cross articles for the Bismarck section. Considerable hand work remains to be done of many of the articles. The members are asked

PLAIN LONG SKIRTS IS PARIS FASHION



MISS KATHERINE SCHULZE.

New York, June 13.—Decidedly suggestive of the war in France was the costume worn by Miss Katherine Schulze at the recent Piping Rock races.

Parisians who still affect smart dressing have lately adopted a severe style of costume which resembles both the nun's and the nurse's attire. The frock worn by Miss Schulze embodied all of the foreign details, among which is a perfectly plain skirt reaching to the ankles.

ed at two tables. The one where Miss Helen was seated was centered by a large birthday cake, ornamented with red tapers. A color scheme of red and white was used in the appointments. Carnations were the blooms used. Miss Helen was the recipient of many beautiful remembrances. Mrs. Moore was assisted by her daughter, Miss Marjorie.

Pillows for Red Cross. Members of the Degree of Honor will meet Thursday evening in the Knights of Columbus hall in regular session. An initiation will feature. Following the business session a "snapping party" will be held and all members are asked to bring scissors and needles. The Degree of Honor has decided on this novel way of aiding in the Red Cross work. The members have taken as their part the making of fracture pillows.

FASHIONS SET AT RECEPTION TO BILLY SUNDAY!



MARY CASS CANFIELD

New York, June 13.—The first social function in New York for Billy and Ma Sunday was a reception given by Mrs. Charles B. Alexander.

Many fashionably attired society women attended. Among the most striking and suitable costumes worn was that of Miss Cass Canfield. More than one head turned in passing another smart little lady.

The feature of the suit that caused the passerby to give it a second glance was the long, straight cape, which hung from the line under the collar in the back, almost to the hem of the skirt.

This was no all-enveloping cape, for the smart thing about it was that it hung with some fullness entirely in the back, not even shedding the arms from view.

ing of fracture pillows. These pillows are made of small pieces of cloth and stuffed with soft cotton and used to place under a fractured limb, arm or as props for the back. Members are asked to bring any pieces of clean cloth that will be suitable for the work.

Camp Fire Meeting. The Wichaka Camp Fire will meet this evening at 8 o'clock with Miss Ruth Cordner, in First street.

Maccabee Meeting. A meeting of the Woman's Benefit association of the Maccabees will be held Thursday evening with Mrs. La-lone in Front street.

To Organize for Red Cross. The girls' sodality of St. Mary's pro-cathedral will meet this evening in St. Mary's hall to organize for Red Cross work. The girls gave a benefit entertainment last evening in the Knights of Columbus hall, when a nice sum was realized.

Church Society Meeting. The Ladies Aid society of the First Baptist church will meet Thursday afternoon, at 2:30 with Mrs. E. G. Thrams, Eighth street south. Arrangements will be completed at this time for a food sale Saturday afternoon in the offices of the Gas company in Fifth street and Broadway.

Sewing for Section. The Fortnightly club met this afternoon in the domestic science room of the high school building and spent the afternoon in sewing Red Cross articles for the Bismarck section. The club met last Monday for the same purpose and will continue to meet twice a week until all the articles for the section are completed. Special sewing days will be observed all through the summer.

Names Officers for Year. At the meeting Tuesday afternoon of the Mothers' club with Mrs. W. E. Parsons of Fifth street, officers for the year were named. The rotation plan was followed. Mrs. Robert Dutton is the new president, Mrs. R. W. Bergeson, vice president, Mrs. Alexander Schmitt, secretary, and Mrs. Parsons, treasurer. The club closes a most successful year's work. Mrs. W. C. Taylor read Lowell's poem of "A Perfect June Day" and Mrs. J. W. Bliss discussed current events. It was decided to take up active work for the Red Cross in July. The regular meetings will begin next September.

PERSONAL NOTES. Miss Elenda Anderson, teacher in the North Ward school, has gone to Valley City, to spend the summer vacation. Miss Dorothy McFarland of the Will school has also gone to spend the vacation with her parents, President and Mrs. G. A. McFarland. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hagmann of this place and M. E. Blood of Dickinson motored to the latter city Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Hagmann and Mr. Blood are representatives of the Minneapolis Valley Motor company.

Miss Rose Strutz, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Strutz of the Evangelical parsonage, has returned from Naperville, Ill., where she has been studying music at the Northwestern college.

Miss Gertrude Hoffman, who has been studying music at the Fargo college, is expected to arrive in the city Saturday to spend the summer vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hoffman, of Avenue C.

KNOWN BY HIS BAD LATIN

American Scholar Tells How He Was Recognized Without Being Seen While Traveling Abroad.

When that distinguished surgeon, Dr. W. W. Keen, enjoyed his eightieth birthday, that other eminent scholar, Joseph G. Rosenkranz, called to pay his respects. And Mr. Rosenkranz told a story, writes Girard in the Philadelphia Ledger.

He was riding in a diligence in Switzerland when he heard voices from without which made him think that at least one of them was an American. So he hailed them in English.

As there was no response, the Philadelphia linguist called out in French. Still there was no reply to his salutation, and Mr. Rosenkranz spoke in German, but he was greeted only with silence.

"Finally," said he, "I thought I would try a little Latin, whereupon a round voice from on top of the vehicle called down: 'That's you, Joe Rosenkranz. I'm sure of it, because you never could pronounce Latin correctly.'"

The other American aboard was Dr. Horace Howard Furness.

"This incident," said the philosopher, Mr. Rosenkranz "convinces one that he may be identified by his mistakes as well as by his victories."—Girard, in Philadelphia Ledger.

IN SEASON



Kitty—Do you think only of me? Harry—I'll be frank with you. Now and then I think of baseball.

SOUTHERN BEAUTY AT VETERANS REUNION

ALICE L. WILSON
West Virginia is sending Miss Wilson, one of the fairest of her daughters, to represent the state at the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans at Washington, D. C. Miss Wilson is a granddaughter of a confederate soldier.

Benefit for Red Cross. As an attraction for the last of a series of three recitals given for the benefit of the local chapter of the Red Cross by pupils of Mrs. Wheeler, an interesting program will be presented by the advanced pupils Friday evening in the high school auditorium. They will be assisted by Mrs. Fred L. Conklin, reader, and Miss Elizabeth Bayliss, soprano. The young artists include Helen Lucas, Esther Staley, Angelo Holta, Eileen Schultz, Isabelle Cochran, Margaret McDonald, Hazel Pierce, Dorothy Moore, Josephine Welch, Marjorie Best, Waile Diriam. A special feature will be the presentation of six numbers from Grieg's "Peer Gynt."

Mrs. Conklin, Miss Bayliss, Miss Diriam and Miss Best will present the group.

To Summer at Lakes. Mrs. H. H. Steele and daughters, Helen and Jean, of Fifth street will leave Saturday for Minneapolis, where they will visit with the former's relatives before going to Detroit Lake to spend the summer. Mr. Steele will join them the week of the 18th in Minneapolis and will attend the Shriners meeting while there. Upon their return they will occupy their new residence on Avenue B and First street.

COURT DOOMS NOISY BIRDS

Judge in Pennsylvania Clears Men Who Killed Them Despite the Game Laws.

Norristown, Pa.—"No statute can compel us to resign our homes to the game birds, at least not without compensation," declares Judge Swartz in reversing the judgment of Magistrate McClellan of Lower Merion, in finding Charles Hall, caretaker of the Ardmore police station, \$80 for "hunting and killing" a robin, a blackbird and a flicker in a crusade made against thousands of blackbirds which have infested Ardmore for several years. Hall killed the birds at the direction of chief of Police Donaghy of Lower Merion. Donaghy got Hall to shoot up into trees in which blackbirds flocked in swarms after all other methods of ridding the community had been tried and failed.

A Lost Range of Mountains. A great range of mountains once extended from the eastern end of Lake Superior southwest to beyond the Missouri river. In places they were a mile high. Weather and volcanic action wore them down, the sea covered them and today they are prairie.

Royalty's Tolling Bell. Great Tom, the chief bell of St. Paul's cathedral, London, England, is only tolled on the death and the funeral of any of the royal family of the bishop of London, the dean of St. Paul's, or the lord mayor.

Any system of personal cleanliness is incomplete, that does not include a Sanitary Hair Dressing—this can only mean NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

Applications at the better barber shops Guaranteed by The Herpicide Co. Sold Everywhere

Meat Choppers Flour Sifters Gem Pans Mixing Bowls Potato Mashers Toasters Fruit Crushers Graters, Tin Pails and many other indispensable articles.

WHAT 15c WILL BUY

Next Monday You Will Want

Clothes lines and Clothes pins, we offer you a good four strand galvanized wire line at the bargain price of 15c

Look at the display in our windows and then come in and see dozens of other articles now on sale at this special price. When this lot is sold out unless there is an unexpected decline in prices at the factories we can not repeat the sale at this price.

The McConkey Commercial Co. 510 Broadway Phone 209

Special 15 cent Sale

We have decided after looking over and assorting out a lot of our goods bought before the heavy advance in both metals and notions, to make one grand 15 cent sale and have placed these goods in our display window

POPULAR COUNTESS WAR HERO'S WIDOW



COUNTESS OF FEVERSHAM

Lady Feversham is the widow of the second Earl of Feversham who was killed in action at the French front before marrying, she was popular in society as Lady Marjorie Blanche Eva Grenville, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Warwick. Her elder son is third Earl of Feversham.

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FARMER PATRIOT OFFERS FREE SEED POTATOES

Morristown, Tenn.—D. C. Waters, a Cooke county farmer, is a patriot of the first order. He is a prosperous farmer and last fall he stored many bushels of Irish potatoes. Recently a buyer from the East offered Waters \$2.50 a bushel for them. He declined the offer. Then he notified the neighborhood he had plenty of Irish potatoes for seed and that if any of his neighbors did not have the money to buy seed this spring he would give them potatoes to plant without making any charge. Now "potato patches" are to be found everywhere in the community.

IS DISTINCT FROM DRAFT

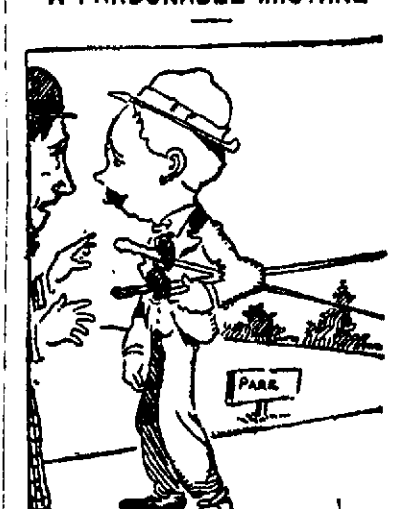
War Department Clears Up Confusion Regarding Registration and Selective Draft.

Washington.—From many letters received daily the War department learns that registration and selective draft are being confounded. These are separate and distinct processes. Registration is simply the enrolling of all male residents of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, inclusive. Every male resident between the designated ages must register on the date set by the president's proclamation unless he is in the regular army, navy, the National Guard, or naval militia, actually in the federal service.

The enrolling is done in each voting precinct by a registrar appointed for the purpose. The duties of the registrar are mandatory and are performed under the sanction of an oath. Nothing is left to his discretion. He is liable to heavy penalty, imprisonment with no alternative of fine, for making false return, or in any way being a party to or conniving at practices of favoritism or evasion. A like penalty imposes over the individual who fails to register.

The later process of selection will be made by lot from the names entered on the registration rolls. Full information as to exemptions and methods of selection will be published later. For the present it is all important that the primary duty of registration be impressed upon all who are subject to it.

A PARDONABLE MISTAKE



"What, going to fight a duel? Oh! stop before it is too late."

"I'm not going to fight. These are some harpins I have been buying for my wife."

Royalty's Tolling Bell. Great Tom, the chief bell of St. Paul's cathedral, London, England, is only tolled on the death and the funeral of any of the royal family of the bishop of London, the dean of St. Paul's, or the lord mayor.

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CATARRH of the BLADDER relieved in 24 HOURS
SANTAL MIDY Each Capsule contains the MIDY name on wrapper. Beware of counterfeits.

Cottage Cheese
Creamed, ready for the table; delivered Saturdays.
Phone 406F13
MRS. J. W. BURCH

Hot Waffles
Served Hot and with pure Maple syrup at all hours
"Cozy" Cafe
514 Broadway

GOOD LUCK FOR COFFEE DRINKERS
in a change to
Instant Postum

SCOOPE THE GUB REPORTER

I KNOW A CONSERVATIVE GENT WHO SAVED UP MORE COIN THAN HE SPENT HE SALTED EACH BONE IN THE LIBERTY LOAN TO DRAG DOWN THE SURE THING PER CENT



LIBERTY LOAN LIMERICKS

A STUPID WHOSE HEAD WAS A BLOCK TOOK SAVINGS FROM OUT OF HIS SOCK EVERY BEAN THAT HE HAD WENT IN STOCKS THAT WERE BAD NOW EVEN HIS SOCK IS IN HOCK



THAT'S LIBERTY LOAN LIMERICK NO. 10 NO. 11 IS STILL IN MY PEN

OH DOCTOR COME QUICK

By 'Hop'

HE'S SICK AGAIN!



BASEBALL SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	27	15	.643
New York	27	16	.628
Chicago	29	22	.568
St. Louis	25	22	.532
Cincinnati	23	29	.442
Brooklyn	17	23	.425
Boston	13	23	.361
Pittsburgh	16	29	.348

GAMES TUESDAY. New York 10; Chicago 6. Philadelphia 5; Boston 4. Philadelphia 4; St. Louis 0. Brooklyn 2; Cincinnati 0.

GAMES THURSDAY. New York at Pittsburgh. Brooklyn at St. Louis. Boston at Chicago. Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

New York at Chicago. R. H. E. Chicago 6 11 4. New York 10 12 0. Batteries—Seaton, Hendrix, Ruth and Elliott; Schupp, Tesreau and Hardin.

Boston at Pittsburgh. R. H. E. Pittsburgh 3 16 1. Boston 4 11 1. Eleven innings. Batteries—Cooper, Jacobs and W. Wagner; Allen, Ragan, Tyler, Barnes and Trageser.

St. Louis at Philadelphia. R. H. E. St. Louis 0 8 0. Philadelphia 4 10 0. Batteries—Ames, Horstman and Livingston; Rixey and Kilfler.

Brooklyn at Cincinnati. R. H. E. Cincinnati 0 8 2. Brooklyn 2 5 1. Batteries—Mitchell and Clarke; Wingo, Marquard, Cadore and Meyers, Miller.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	33	16	.673
Boston	28	15	.651
New York	26	19	.578
Cleveland	26	15	.510
Detroit	21	24	.467
St. Louis	18	27	.400
Washington	17	27	.386
Philadelphia	16	29	.356

GAMES TUESDAY. Washington 2; Cleveland 2. Detroit 3; Philadelphia 2. New York 4; Chicago 3. St. Louis at Boston game postponed—rain.

GAMES THURSDAY. Cleveland at Washington. Detroit at Philadelphia. St. Louis at Boston. Chicago at New York.

Cleveland at Washington. R. H. E. Washington 2 11 1. Cleveland 2 13 0. Game called on account of darkness in sixteenth inning. Batteries—Dumont, Shaw, Johnson and Almsmith; Morton, Bagby and O'Neill, Billings.

Detroit at Philadelphia. R. H. E. Philadelphia 2 6 2. Detroit 3 7 2. Batteries—Schauer and Schang; Mitchell and Spencer.

Chicago at New York. R. H. E. New York 4 9 2. Chicago 3 10 1. Twelve innings. Batteries—Mokidge, Russell, Love and Nunamaker; Cicotte and Schalk.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	36	19	.655
Columbus	30	24	.556
St. Paul	26	23	.531
Louisville	26	26	.500
Kansas City	26	26	.500
Toledo	22	30	.423
Minneapolis	21	29	.420
Milwaukee	20	31	.392

GAMES TUESDAY. Columbus 6; Minneapolis 2. No other games scheduled.

GAMES THURSDAY. Minneapolis at Milwaukee. St. Paul at Kansas City. Louisville at Columbus. Indianapolis at Toledo.

"Any Boy Can Banish Ills from Life," Says Athletic Marvel

Boys How to Be Physically Fit

Jim Duncan, World's Champion Discus Thrower, Called Model Specimen of Manhood by Engineer Regiment Surgeons.

By F. M. KERBY

Staff Special. New York, June 12.—James Duncan, champion discus thrower of the world, is the hundred per cent perfect recruit just discovered by Uncle Sam. Duncan has enlisted in the First Reserve Engineer regiment, which has just completed its enrollment and gone into camp at Fort Totten, L. I., preparatory to embarkment for France as part of the first 40,000 American troops under Gen. Pershing.

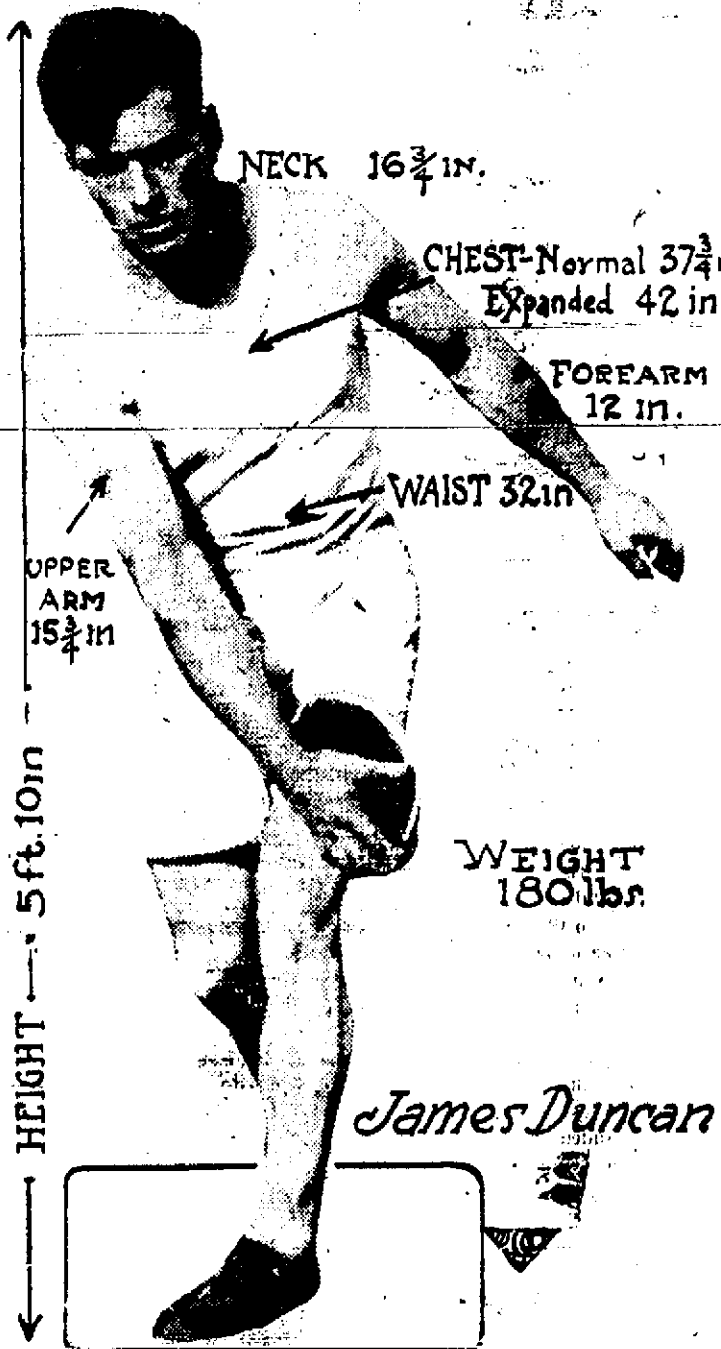
Army physicians who examined Duncan declare him to be a perfect physical specimen. He is five feet ten inches tall, weighs 180 pounds, and has a chest expansion of four and one-quarter inches.

"The army requirements only call for a chest expansion of three inches," said the examining physician at the headquarters of the engineers regiment, 109 Sixth-av., telling me about Duncan's acceptance. "He is one of the finest physical specimens I have ever examined. He is evidently in perfect condition, and has no defects of any kind. He is an example of what any young man can make of himself by physical training and leading a clean life."

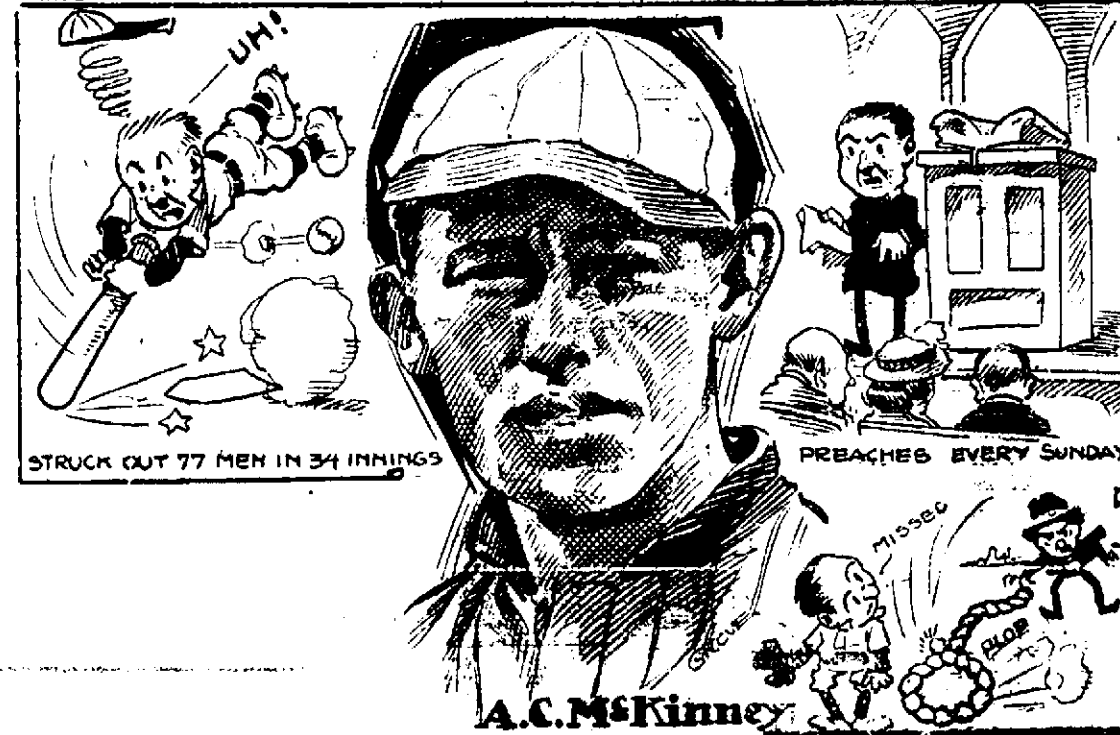
Duncan is a New York boy, having lived most of his life near Coney Island. He is 29 this year, and has been interested in athletics all his life. He is a perfect swimmer, having been in the water "ever since I could remember," as he puts it.

Duncan became interested in discus throwing after meeting Martin Sheridan in 1908. At that time Sheridan threw the discus at the Pastime Athletic grounds. He went back to Coney Island and tried out the discus on his own account. After two weeks of practice he was able to throw the discus 100 feet. A few years later Duncan beat Sheridan on the grounds where he first saw Sheridan. He threw the discus 139 feet at that time or only two feet behind the world's record.

Duncan never got to the Olympic games in Berlin, postponed when the war broke out, but expects to show the Germans what he can do in the way of hand-grenade when he gets to the trenches in France.



Pulpit or Ball Field, Which? Preacher-Pitcher Can't Decide



By PAUL PITMAN. Preaching on Sunday, attending college during the week and pitching invincible baseball for his college team is the program followed by A. C. McKinney, star pitcher of William Jewell college at Liberty, Mo. Whether or not McKinney ever breaks into the big leagues, and this now seems to be a question of his own desires, the young star has carved himself a niche in baseball's hall of fame which any veteran might be proud to occupy. Pitching for his college team in four games he struck out 77 men in 34 innings, pitched two no-hit games

and allowed but three hits in the quartet of games. He set a new world record in one of the games by fanning 25 men in nine innings against Tarkio college and the following week caused 23 hitters of the Maryville State Normal team to "breeze." In both games he held his opponents hitless. On Sunday McKinney adds Rev. to his name, dons a frock coat and occupies the pulpit in the Christian church at Rosworth, Mo. McKinney's home is in Cincinnati and he is a sophomore in college.

In the box his work is marked by his brainy pitching and his ability to outguess the opposing batter. He has everything a good pitcher should have, speed, curves, remarkable control, an elusive splitter and a good change of pace. Branch Rickey, greatest of scouts among college ball players, hasn't overlooked McKinney. In fact, during a recent vacation, McKinney went to St. Louis and worked out with the Cards, of which Rickey is president. He is now trying to decide between a career in the pulpit or one on the mound.

BRITISH UPSET GERMANY'S PLANS

Remarkable Mobility of Britain's Army Defeats Strategy of Hindenburg.

TRACTORS THE BIG FACTOR

German General Staff Failed to Calculate Quick Repair of Roads and Immediate Advance of Light and Heavy Artillery.

By JUDSON C. WELLS, Correspondent of the New York Sun.

London.—All the world wondered—and nobody more than Marshal Hindenburg—that the British were able to keep instantly and constantly right on the heels of the retreating Germans after the recent evacuation of the territory back of the Lapuque-Pernone line. The thing didn't fall out at all as the German general staff had foreseen. Those masters of the art of war had carefully calculated that when they yielded a very little ground after having first destroyed villages, blown up roads and furrowed the terrain with trenches and shellholes it would take at least a series of weeks for the British to bring up their forces and prepare for a new attack. This was the whole strategy of the establishment of the new Hindenburg line.

The weakness of Hindenburg's calculation was that he knew too much about the established and accepted rules of war and too little about English and American ingenuity in producing the new types of war machine which make it possible for an army nowadays to move faster than it ever could before.

Caterpillar tractors, as big as a respectable locomotive, make it possible to do things with even the biggest howitzers that were undreamed of even when this war began.

TRACTORS THE BIG FACTORS

I have seen a couple of these leviathans taking a ten-inch howitzer over a road that had been theoretically "destroyed" three days earlier, almost under the fire of the enemy and actually within their own range of the nearest enemy positions, at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour. All the horses that ever were commandeered couldn't have been harnessed to do that job, simply because they couldn't have got themselves through the mud, to say nothing of pulling something after them.

I studied for several days the methods by which one army was fairly leaping on the trail of another, and it seemed to me the greatest wonder that the war had developed. The steel works of Birmingham and Bethlehem and Pittsburgh were doing it. But even before their giant contraptions could perform, the road must be ready for them. This reconstruction of roads is just plain, back-breaking, awful drudgery; but what magnificently organized and predestined drudgery!

One would imagine that there must have been tens of thousands of huge motortrucks just back of the British line, everyone of them loaded to the last ounce of capacity with rock in graduated sizes, with massive timbers, piles, steel bolts and nuts and spikes and hammers and sledges and everything else requisite for the road building to the front. Nothing had been forgotten, and although the evacuated region was a horror of mud and utter desolation, the evidence of absolute organization, of perfect arrangement, of precise and yet thoroughly elastic and adaptable plans was to be seen everywhere.

The emergency engineers who manage these things are wonders in their way. They seem to know by instinct what will be required of them. But it isn't instinct so much as it is the complete knowledge of the terrain that has been brought back to them in the photographs taken by the flying corps observers. Everything is on hand, everything is in its right place, every man understands just what is expected of him, and when they move forward there is seldom a hitch. Inevitably, it is fearfully expensive business, and sometimes there is over-preparation for the sake of certainty.

LIGHT GUNS MOVE QUICKLY

The lighter and more mobile guns of course go forward earliest. They are built especially for this kind of experience and can get over half-built roads with an agility and safety that could not possibly be believed if one

STOP WASTE OF FLOUR

Appeal to the bakers of the United States to quit making pastry during this emergency.

"I appeal to the housewives of America to stop buying pastry of bakers who do continue to make it. And I appeal to housewives to stop making pies, cakes and cookies in their own kitchens."

This is the plea of Dr. Anril Mellen, who has just started a nationwide propaganda against the use of pastry as a means of conserving flour for the needs of one ally as well as for our own use.

TAKE NEW "ANTITANK GUNS"

British Discover That German Inventors Have Devised New Form of Weapon.

London.—Germany's war inventors have devised a new form of weapon known as "antitank guns." These cannons are used against the huge armed and armored monsters which the British have been using with such excellent results on the western front. The "antitank" gun is a short-barreled seven-inch weapon, hurling a shell with tremendous power. A number of them have been captured by the British forces on the Arras front.

When one of these delicate instruments gets into range, that is, so that it isn't necessary to fire more than half way across a good-sized middle Western county, it can do an amount of business that quite justifies all the trouble it has required. A six-inch howitzer will drop an explosive shell every ten seconds, and drop it exactly where it will do the most harm. Their accuracy in firing is almost unbelievable and quite indescribable.

The biggest of them are manned by crews of naval gunners, trained to shoot from the unstable deck of battleship or cruiser and to hit the mark. When they get a chance on dry land which doesn't roll or sway beneath them it becomes highly undesirable to attract the diligent attention of one of these crews within ten or a dozen miles.

All this is a mild suggestion of what went wrong with the Hindenburg line. It was undoubtedly a mighty good line—once. But the engineers and machine shops behind the French and British armies had made their arrangements for wrecking it long before Hindenburg had even thought of establishing it.



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WANTED—Two waitresses. Atlantic Cafe. 6-11-31

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FOR SALE—New, modern, four-room bungalow. Call after 6 p. m. 614 Hannah Ave. Phone 375K. 6-11-31

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, rooming and boarding house—one that's doing good business and making money. Call 422 Third street, or phone 173L. 6-13-31

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Celia Harvey, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Rose Bair, executrix of the last will of Celia Harvey, late of the township of Burnt Creek in the county of Burleigh and state of North Dakota, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within six months after the first publication of this notice, to said executrix at the offices of Newton, Dullam & Young, in the City National Bank building in the city of Bismarck in said Burleigh county, North Dakota.

Dated May 23, A. D. 1917.
ROSE BAIR, Executrix.

First publication on the 24th day of May, 1917. 5-24-31; 6-13-31

PLACED UPON WAITING LIST

Neighbors Who Undertake to Administer Rebuke to Bibulous One Get an Unexpected Answer.

Fallen from a state of refined independence to the position of a "ne'er-do-well" through overindulgence in liquor, his prosperous but very coarse neighbors determined among themselves one day, as they saw him coming unsteadily along, to give him a nasty fall by asking for the loan of what they knew he never had upon him—the sum of one shilling, says London Tit-Bits.

"Gentlemen," said he, straightening himself into a more dignified and patronizing attitude, "I keep but one shilling for the purpose of loans. I regret exceedingly that at the moment it should happen to be out." Then, fumbling in his inner breast pocket for his pocketbook and pen, he remarked as he made it short note, "But it has given me great pleasure to put your names down for the next turn. Communicate with me again a little later on. Morning, gentlemen."

Why Buffalo Disappeared.

In German East Africa the giraffes damage telegraph systems by rubbing their long necks against the wires. This sort of thing is not new. When the first overland telegraph was carried across the American continent to San Francisco the buffaloes, which then swarmed in countless herds on the plains of Kansas and eastern Colorado, used to rub their shaggy hides against these poles with such vigor and zest as to push them down almost as fast as they were put up. In order to discourage them the poles were studded with six-inch iron spikes, the pointed ends outward. The result, however, did not come up to expectations. The buffaloes apparently considered the spikes an added luxury and indulged in a perfect orgy of scratching. Eventually armed guards were set to patrol the 800 miles of track running through the buffalo country, and in the course of a single year more than 225,000 animals were shot.

Long on Conversation.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "loves their country more as they loves their families. They tries to entertain 'em with conversation, 'till o' workin' out 'em."

Strawberry Patch in Barrel.

A Los Angeles man whose back yard was too small for growing strawberries conceived a clever idea, which is described in Popular Mechanics. He made a strawberry patch out of a barrel. Holes about 12 inches apart were bored in rows in its sides. Several tin cans with perforated bottoms were piled one on the other in the center of the barrel and enough dirt was thrown about them to fill the receptacle up to the first row of holes.

After the dirt had settled sufficiently strawberry vines were planted in the holes and allowed to hang outside. This process was repeated until the barrel was full and vines had been set in all the holes and on the top. As the soil was added, cans were piled up through the center to provide an irrigation passageway. A hole was bored in the side near the bottom to allow water to drain off.

Italian Meat Balls.

One and one-half pounds chopped beef, one-quarter pound chopped pork, one egg, two slices of bread soaked in milk, four cupfuls canned tomatoes, one-half teaspoonful onion juice or a little garlic, one teaspoonful chopped parsley, two tablespoonfuls olive oil, salt and pepper. Boil and strain two cupfuls canned tomatoes. Squeeze milk from bread and crumble up bread. Add unbroken egg to meat. Mix all together; form into balls. Put two tablespoonfuls of olive oil (suet or butter will do) in frying pan. Fry meat balls until brown outside, but not inside. Drop balls in hot strained tomatoes and cook very slowly, covered, on back of stove for two hours. Serve with spaghetti (cooked separately) in center of platter with meat balls around.

Thicken tomato juice and pour over all. Sprinkle with Parmesan cheese.

Over-Boiling Asparagus.

Julius Caesar, we gather from records, was a fond of asparagus and one of his favorite proverbs was this: "Quicker than asparagus is cooked." This shows that even in the ancient days at Rome the good cook understood that asparagus should be quickly cooked. There is a tendency among home cooks to boil this vegetable too long. Not only does this overboiling so soften it tends that they drop off, but it also sometimes makes the stalks stringy and tough.

No Use.

Kableigh—Your wife is always out spoken, isn't she?
Henpeck—Yes, but I try to be that way, too, sometimes.
Kableigh—Really?
Henpeck—Yes, but whenever I venture to be outspoken it ends in my being merely out-talked.

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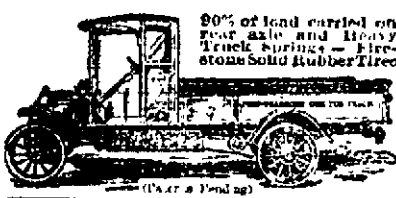
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WHITLOCK DEPICTS BELGIANS' MISERY

Calls Deportation of Natives "One of the Foulest Deeds That History Records."

VON HINDENBURG IS BLAMED

Marshal Quarreled With Von Blasing Because Latter's Policy Was Mild—Says German Capacity for Blundering Equals That for Cruelty.

Washington.—The state department made public a report from Brand Whitlock, written at Brussels in January, when he was the American minister to Belgium, in which he describes the terrible effects of the German policy of deporting Belgians to Germany to compel them to work there. Since the beginning of the war in Europe, this is the first report from Mr. Whitlock that the state department has permitted to reach the American people. Allowing for all exaggeration, Mr. Whitlock says there remains enough "to stamp this deed as one of the foulest that history records."

Statements made by Minister Whitlock suggest that Field Marshal von Hindenburg was responsible for the deportation policy. He was said to have criticized as too mild the rule of General von Blasing, the military governor of Belgium, and sent Von Blasing to Berlin with the intention of resigning. When Von Blasing returned the reign of terror in Belgium began. The report from Mr. Whitlock reads as follows:

"In order to fully understand the situation it is necessary to go back to the autumn of 1914. At the time we were organizing the relief work, the Comité National—the Belgian relief organization that collaborates with the commission for relief in Belgium—proposed an arrangement by which the Belgian government should pay its own employees left in Belgium, and other unemployed men besides, the wages they had been accustomed to receive.

"The Belgians wished to do this for humanitarian and patriotic purposes; they wished to provide the unemployed with the means of livelihood, and, at the same time, to prevent their working for the Germans.

Tempta German Cupidity. "The policy was adopted and has been continued in practice and on the rolls of the Comité National have been borne the names of hundreds of thousands—some 700,000, I believe—of idle men receiving this dole, distributed through the communes.

"The presence of these unemployed, however, was a constant temptation to German cupidity. Many times they sought to obtain the lists of the chomeurs (unemployed), but were always foiled by the claim that they under the guaranties covering the relief work the records of the Comité National and its various sub-organizations were immune. Rather than risk any interruptions of the ravitaillement, for which, while loath to own any obligation to America, the Germans have always been grateful, since it has had the effect of keeping the population calm, the authorities never pressed the point other than with the burgomasters of the communes. Finally, however, the military party, always brutal and with an astounding ignorance of public opinion and of moral sentiment, determined to put these idle men to work.

"In August von Hindenburg was appointed to the supreme command. He is said to have criticized Von Blasing's policy as too mild; there was a quarrel; Von Blasing went to Berlin to protest, threatened to resign, but did not. He returned, and a German official here said that Belgium would now be subjected to a more terrible regime, would learn what war was. The prophecy has been vindicated.

"The deportations began in October in the estate, at Ghent and at Bruges. The policy spread; the rich industrial districts of Hainaut, the mines and steel works about Charleroi were next attacked; now they are seizing men in Brabant, even in Brussels, despite some indications, and even predictions of the civil authorities, that the policy was about to be abandoned.

Heavy Penalties Fixed.

"During the last fortnight men have been impressed here in Brussels, but their seizures here are made evidently with much greater care than in the provinces, with more regard for the appearances. There was no public announcement of the intention to deport, but suddenly about ten days ago, certain men in towns whose names are on the list of chomeurs receiving summons, notifying them to report at one of the railway stations on a given day, penalties were fixed for failure to respond to the summons and there was printed on the card an offer of employment by the German government, either in Germany or Belgium.

"On the first day, out of about 1,500 men ordered to present themselves at the Gare du Midi, about 750 responded. These were examined by German physicians and 300 were taken. There was no disorder, a large force of mounted uhlans keeping back the crowds and barring access to the station to all but those who had been summoned to appear. The commission for relief in Belgium had secured permission to give to each deported man a loaf of

bread and some of the communes provided warm clothing for those who had none and in addition a small financial allowance.

"As by one of the ironies of life the winter has been more excessively cold than Belgium has ever known it, and while some of those who presented themselves were adequately protected against the cold, many of them were without overcoats. The men shivering from cold and fear, the parting from weeping wives and children, the barriers of brutal uhlans, all this made the scene a pitiable and distressing one.

"It was understood that the seizures would continue here in Brussels, but on Thursday last, a bitter cold day, those that had been convoked were sent home without examination. It is supposed that the severe weather has moved the Germans to postpone the deportations.

Rage and Despair.

"The rage, the terror, and the despair excited by this measure all over Belgium were beyond anything we had witnessed since the day the Germans poured into Brussels. The delegates of the commission for relief in Belgium, returning to Brussels, told the most distressing stories of the scenes of cruelty and sorrow attending the seizures. And daily, hourly, almost, since that time, appalling stories have been related by Belgians coming to the legation. It is impossible for us to verify them, first because it is necessary for us to exercise all possible tact in dealing with the subject at all, and secondly, because there is no means of communication between the Occupied Gebiet and the Etappen Gebiet.

"Transportation everywhere in Belgium is difficult, the vicinal railways scarcely operating any more because of the lack of oil, while all the horses have been taken. The people who are forced to go from one village to another must do so on foot or in vans drawn by the few miserable horses that are left. The wagons of the breweries, the one institution that the Germans have scrupulously respected, are hauled by oxen.

"The well-known tendency of sensational reports to exaggerate themselves, especially in time of war, and in a situation like that existing here, with no newspapers to serve as a daily clearing house for all the rumors that are as avidly believed as they are eagerly repeated, should, of course, be considered, but even if a modicum of all that is told is true, there still remains enough to stamp this deed as one of the foulest that history records.

"I am constantly in receipt of reports from all over Belgium that tend to bear out the stories one constantly hears of brutality and cruelty. A number of men sent back to Mons are said to be in a dying condition, many of them tubercular. At Malines and at Antwerp returned men have died, their friends asserting that they have been victims of neglect and cruelty, of cold, of exposure, of hunger.

Promises Are Not Kept.

"I have had requests from the burgomasters of ten communes from La Louviere, asking that permission be obtained to send to the deported men in Germany packages of food similar to those that are being sent to prisoners of war. Thus far the German authorities have refused to permit this except in special instances, and returning Belgians claim that even when such packages are received they are used by the camp authorities only as another means of coercing them to sign the agreements to work.

"It is said that in spite of the liberal salary promised those who would sign voluntarily no money has as yet been received in Belgium from workmen in Germany.

"One interesting result of the deportations remains to be noted, a result that once more places in relief the German capacity for blundering almost as great as the German capacity for cruelty.

"They have dealt a mortal blow to any prospect they may ever have had of being tolerated by the population of Flanders; in tearing away from nearly every humble home in the land a husband and a father or a son and brother they have lighted a fire of hatred that will never go out; they have brought home to every heart in the land, in a way that will impress its horror indelibly on the memory of three generations, a realization of what German methods mean, not as with the early atrocities in the heat of passion and the first lust of war, but by one of those deeds that make one despair of the future of the human race, a deed coldly planned, studiously matured, and deliberately and systematically executed, a deed so cruel that German soldiers are said to have kept in its execution, and so monstrous that even German officers are now said to be ashamed."

PORTLAND MAN INVENTS MARVELOUS TORPEDO

Portland, Ore.—Frank E. Kenney of this city has invented a new type of torpedo, designed to travel in the air or through the water. He is declared to have received an offer for the device from the English government, but refused it to give it to the United States government.

Tests of the torpedo have been made at Pacific coast naval stations. It is declared that when tested, the torpedo, after traveling more than five miles through the air, dropped into the water, righted itself, plunged through steel nets and struck a target at which it had been aimed.

Jamestown college, won the J. A. Coffey oratorical contest held here Monday evening, winning a \$50 cash prize for his efforts. Louie Dyeart of Edmond pressed Landis close for first place, while Percy Hanson of Jamestown won third.

WOLFORD BOY WINS
Ralph Landis Takes Coffey Oratorical Contest
Jamestown, N. D., June 13.—Ralph Landis of Wolford, N. D., junior at

PAYING AROUND COURT HOUSE UP TO COMMISSION

City Board Refuses to Take Chance When County Trust—ees Hedge on Proposition

CITY PRISONERS WILL BE GIVEN STREET WORK

The city commission last evening again made it plain that whether the county building shall be surrounded by mud streets or a smooth asphalt pavement, in keeping with the remainder of the city, is entirely a matter for the county commission to decide. This decision will affect not only the county building, toward whose support Bismarck pays approximately 50 per cent of the taxes but the Bismarck hospital, the Bismarck public library, the Bismarck city hall, McCabe Methodist Episcopal church and the Will school, all of which, with the exception of the church, have petitioned for the improvement.

Kirk States Stand. Commissioner Kirk, at the weekly meeting of the board last evening, was in favor of adopting resolutions which would clearly place the responsibility where the city commission feels it belongs. He pointed to the fact that the county commission has twice gone on record as declining to favor the paving of the court house square, first a year ago when it refused to sign the original petitions calling for the improvement, and again last week, when the three members present—E. G. Patterson and Birlea Ward of Bismarck and C. A. Swanson of Driscoll—unanimously adopted resolutions in which they declined to ask for the paving and sought to place the responsibility for the paving in the first place and the collection of assessments for the same in the second place on the shoulders of the city commission.

County Skirts Clear.

Other members of the city board last evening felt that the public already thoroughly understands where the blame should rest, and that the adoption of further resolutions at this time would not tend to improve matters. It was the consensus of opinion that in view of the opposition shown by the county board the city cannot afford to go ahead and pave and then take chances of collecting for the paving. Its special counsel has advised that the county board could not be mandated to enforce the collection of taxes for the payment of paving assessments; that the county property cannot be sold to enforce payment; that in view of the attitude of the county board, the city would not have much of a case were it compelled to go into court to enforce payment of the assessments. The county commission would be in position to produce records of the several meetings at which it had declined to ask for the paving, although verbally and individually protesting that it will not oppose the improvement, and the city probably would be left holding the bag, with four blocks of paving to be assessed against the general tax rolls, and a burden equivalent to probably five per cent of the cost of the second paving district foisted by the county on the city taxpayers.

Means Mud Generally.

Mud roads around the county building will mean the carrying of mud on footed shoes into the business district, on Fifth, Thayer, Sixth, and thence it will reach Main and Fourth and Broadway. Thus much of the benefit anticipated from paving will have been lost for this portion of the city, but there seems to be no cure for the condition, unless citizens generally are willing to be assessed for an improvement which the county, already half supported by tax contributions of these citizens, should pay.

Crosswalks.

Resolutions were adopted last evening ordering in sidewalk extensions to the curbing at street intersections where walks are not already built. On petition of property owners in the north part of town who desire to buy dirt for the filling in of coulees, the price of earth excavated from the streets was reduced from 20 cents to 10 cents per cubic yard.

Work for Convicts.

Bismarck will force its guests in the county jail to work for their board. Sheriff French's bill last month was \$100. Prisoners who have been supported in idleness hereafter will be sentenced to hard labor on the streets, which labor will be performed under the eyes of a guard. For such labor prisoners will be allowed \$2 per day, which will mean 12½ days' work to meet the average \$25 fine.

BURLEIGH COUNTY LEADS THE STATE IN REGISTRATIONS

Probably Only Division in North Dakota Where Quota Exceeds Federal Estimates

"The last slacker in Burleigh county came in this afternoon and registered," said Sheriff French today. "I do not believe there is another man of the prescribed ages in Burleigh county who was not registered."

Had every county in North Dakota done its bit so successfully on registration day as Burleigh did, North Dakota's total would be more than 77,040, instead of a bare 65,000.

The government estimate of men 21 to 30 years old in Burleigh county was 1,700. The actual registration was 1,790. "Abundant publicity produced this result," said Sheriff French. Richland county, which the government expected to register 3,550, reported 3,600. Stanislaus county, which the government expected to register 2,230, reported 2,270.



Liberty Loan

What Owning a United States Government Bond Will Mean To YOU

TO EVERY man and woman in this country, your government offers today an opportunity to own a 3½ United States Government Bond, backed by all the resources of the richest nation in the world.

While we cannot all of us enlist in the active army, we can all of us enlist as financial volunteers. To the army at home, your government offers a solid, substantial business proposition.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo says: "The greatest immediate service the American people can render in this War for universal liberty throughout the world is to furnish the means for its vigorous prosecution. The Liberty Bond issue is the first step. I earnestly bespeak the co-operation of every citizen throughout the length and breadth of the land in this great service of patriotism."

In asking you to subscribe to the "Liberty Loan," your Government does not ask you to spend your money. Instead it holds out to you a splendid opportunity to save and to invest. Liberty Loan Bonds are backed by the total resources of the richest nation on earth—a nation whose yearly income alone is estimated at \$50,000,000,000 or twenty-five times the present loan.

IN MULTIPLES OF \$50.

Liberty Loan Bonds may be purchased in multiples of \$50 bearing 3½ per cent interest payable semi-annually December 15th and June 15th. These bonds mature in 30 years and are redeemable in 15 years. They are exempt from all taxes except inheritance and estate, and may be registered in multiples of \$100.

Should the Government before the end of the war issue any bonds at a higher rate of interest, the Liberty Loan Bonds become immediately convertible into higher rate bonds. Payments for Liberty Loan Bonds may be made 3 per cent on application, 18 per cent June 28, 1917, 20 per cent July 30, 1917, 30 per cent August 15, 1917, and 50 per cent August 30, 1917.

The last great government bond issue sold for par in 1898 and 110½ in 1900. So valuable were these bonds considered that the Secretary of the Treasury could secure only one-tenth of the issue when he offered redemption.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Liberty Loan Bonds are the safest investment in the world. They may be registered in denominations of \$100 thus giving protection against loss or theft. The income comes to you automatically when registered. Practice the patriotism you teach your children. Buy a bond.

MARRIED MEN.

Liberty Bonds as safe as life insurance for your wife and children. Uncle Sam never goes out of business and age or health are no barrier to your holding his bonds. Liberty Bonds give your wife a fixed income, without any business complications to worry her. Should she need the actual cash, she can sell her bonds without difficulty.

MOTHERS.

Buy the baby a bond. Liberty Bonds have purposely been made in multiples of \$50 so that you can take them without difficulty. They will give your baby his education or start him out in business. The four payment periods make it possible for your husband and you to figure ahead a few months and plan on this nest egg for your children. Give your baby his start in life today with Uncle Sam as his "backer."

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS

Fiscal Agents of the United States Government in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Northern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan

YOUNG BUSINESS PEOPLE.

Liberty Bonds offer a safe, secure investment as a foundation for your business finance. Here your savings are protected and pay you interest. Get the saving habit now. Make Uncle Sam your banker.

EMPLOYERS.

Help your employees get ahead by loaning them the money to purchase Liberty Bonds. It will give them an added interest in the progress of your business to feel you are backing them. The commercial security of the world is at stake in this war. Do everything in your power to perform your immediate duty of financing it.

OLD PEOPLE.

Liberty Bonds will relieve you of all financial worry. They are as good as cash and you do not have to bother about renewing them. When registered, their income comes to you automatically.

It will make the disposition of your estate much more fair and simple, if you concentrate your property in Liberty Bonds.

TRUSTEES.

The business judgment of trustees will never be questioned if they invest their trust funds in Liberty Bonds.

The work of a trustee is greatly simplified by purchasing registered Liberty Bonds and receiving the income automatically for the beneficiary.

WIDOWS.

Widows unaccustomed to business affairs will find the simplest method of securing their income to be the purchase of Liberty Bonds. There is no danger of loss and the income comes to you with the minimum of trouble. Should you need a loan at any time, Liberty Bonds are the best security you can give.

ORGANIZATIONS.

Liberty Bonds provide safe disposition for the funds of organizations. They protect the funds and at the same time pay interest. There is never any question as to the business judgment of directors purchasing Liberty Bonds for their organization.

NEW AMERICANS.

Liberty Bonds offer new Americans an opportunity to show their patriotism, while at the same time keeping their money safely.

THOSE WHO HAVE ENLISTED.

Put your capital into Liberty Bonds for your family or mother now. Then you can be sure that while you are away your property is safe and is giving an income without complication to those at home.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

President Wilson says: "This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance." Liberty Loan Bonds are the way for her to do it. They mean more saving—more income—more business for every citizen in this country. Subscribe today through any bank, bond house, trust company, department store or post office.

3,110 was expected, reported 2,230; Morton, which Uncle Sam had slated for 2,270, registered 1,711; Grand Forks, billed for 3,360, returned 3,835. Cass registered 4,571. Against a government estimate of 10,000, the actual registration was 11,000. Stanislaus county, which the government expected to register 3,550, reported 3,600. Stanislaus county, which the government expected to register 3,550, reported 3,600.

In a majority of instances, however, the percentage of registration, based on the 1917 census estimates, fell below ten per cent, while the government had expected almost 12. In Sam thinks the registration should be higher. The situation will be brought to the attention of the local census boards, in whose hands have been placed tables showing what Uncle Sam thinks the registration should be. The situation will be brought to the attention of the local census boards, in whose hands have been placed tables showing what Uncle Sam thinks the registration should be.